

The Weather

Today—Cloudy this morning, mostly sunny in afternoon, temperature in middle 40s. Yesterday—High, 57; low, 33.

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The Washington Post

News Every Hour FEB 21 1947

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Mother Held in Death of Children in Fire

Columbians Founder Convicted on Riot Charge

Sentence of Year Stayed as Father, Loomis' Attorney, Asks New Trial

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 15 (U.P.).—Homer Loomis, Jr., leader of the Columbians, Inc., was found guilty today on a charge of riot.

Superior Court Judge Clark Edwards, Jr., sentenced him to 12 months in a public works camp. The defendant's father, Homer Loomis, Sr., New York lawyer, filed a motion for a new trial, staying the sentence.

The senior Loomis asked the judge to record the fact that the jury retired at 4:16 p. m., and returned at 4:45 p. m., only 29 minutes later.

Clashes With Judge

He had clashed repeatedly during the trial with the judge and had told the jury in his closing arguments that his son was being "crucified like Christ by the Jews." The prosecution denounced him as a potential Hitler and a dangerous fanatic.

The verdict ended the first of three trials slated for the Columbian founder whose organization has been charged with planning to seize control of the United States Government by violence and rule the country in Nazi-fashion. He will be tried later on charges of usurpation of police authority and illegal possession of dynamite.

Judge Edwards set Loomis' appeal bond on the riot conviction at \$2000.

Two-Hour Appeal
Loomis, Sr., made a two-hour, impassioned appeal in his closing argument, most of it a bitter denunciation of Jews and Negroes.

Summing up for the defense, Loomis addressed the jury as "my fair-skinned brothers."

At the conclusion of his argument he pointed to his son and said: "I beg of you not to place on this fair boy the curse of a convict because he dared to criticize organized Jewry."

Solicitor General E. E. Andrews, in the closing argument, described Loomis as a "dangerous fanatic" and added:

"I don't know whether 18 months on a Georgia chain gang will do him any good or not."

He said Loomis got his Nazi ideas while in Germany as a soldier in the United States Army.

"I gave him too much leave of absence so he could run around and learn about the Nazis," Andrews said. "They should have kept him in the kitchen."

Judge Deals Combs
Judge Edwards was patient with the senior Loomis, but at one point he fined him \$100 for contempt. The fine was remitted after Loomis apologized. Edwards read a comic section during the rest of Loomis' argument.

Loomis, Jr., spoke in his own behalf for 4 hours and 10 minutes last night. He denied he ever ordered any of his lieutenants or members to use force or violence in his campaign against Negroes and Jews.

During the trial one Columbian member, John Zimmerman, testified he could pick out Jews in a crowd. Solicitor Andrews brought two men from the spectators and asked him to say which was a Jew, which was a gentile. Zimmerman called the Jew a gentile and the gentile a Jew.

British Quit Alexandria
Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—The evacuation of British forces from Alexandria was virtually completed today when Kom El Elki Fort was handed over to Egypt, authorities announced.

Is Your Post Delivery Service Satisfactory?
Are you getting a clean, dry copy of The Washington Post every morning—placed where you want it, as early as you need it? That's the kind of service you should be getting. The Post circulation department is sending postcards to 1000 subscribers each week, checking service. When you get such a card, please answer fully and frankly, and then return the card promptly. It will help both of us. In the meanwhile, if you have any criticism of your Post delivery service please phone National 4200, ext. 230.

Hunter's Arrow Fails to Kill Buffalo . . .



WYOMING'S "ONE-SHOT" HUNT—Archer's arrow finds its mark in the side of a bull, but fails to stop the charging animal in the "one-shot" buffalo hunt staged at Rawlins, Wyo. When arrows fail to kill the animals, riflemen shoot them to prevent prolonged suffering. Sponsors decided bow-and-arrow deaths were too brutal to justify another hunt. The archers contend they should "be left free to finish the job whether it takes 2 arrows or 22"

Second Court Victory Won By Talmadge

Judge Holds Election Was Legal But Relies Of 'Stage-Coach Era'

McDonough, Ga., Feb. 15 (U.P.).—Herman Talmadge won a second consecutive victory in the courts today in litigation over the governorship of Georgia, but the judge who sustained him criticized his election by the Legislature as a relic of "the stage-coach era."

Superior Judge Bond Almond, concurring in an earlier decision by a colleague, Judge Walter Hendrix, held the Legislature was constitutionally correct when it named Talmadge to the four-year term of his late father, Eugene Talmadge. The ruling came three days after Hendrix had dismissed the suit of Talmadge's rival, Lieut. Gov. M. E. Thompson, who sought to oust Talmadge from office.

Both the Hendrix decision and today's ruling by Almond were appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court, where a third Superior (circuit) Court decision awaits review.

The latter, to which Talmadge was not a party but which involved the governorship, was a ruling by Judge Clark Porter at Rome, Ga., last week. Porter held Thompson to be legal "Acting Governor" and declared the Legislature exceeded its authority when it voided Talmadge's 143,000 votes after his death and elected his son on the basis of only 675 written ballots.

Bank Seeks Decision
Almond's decision today was on a petition by the Fulton National Bank of Atlanta, which asked direction as to which claimant was entitled to draw on \$95,682 which remained in the executive department fund when Gov. Ellis Arnall resigned. Almond held Talmadge immediately filed a bill of exceptions and appealed to the Supreme Court.

Devereaux McClatchy, chief counsel for the bank, explained the bank would have no recourse if it paid out funds to Talmadge under the lower court ruling and the Supreme Court later reversed Almond.

The attorney general of Georgia, Eugene Cook, earlier filed a similar appeal of Hendrix's decision against Thompson.

R. H. Daniel, clerk of the Hendrix court, said the decision was "a relief to the people of Georgia."

Chile Discovers Uranium
Santiago, Chile, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—The newspaper Extra said today discovery in northern Chile of a "rich deposit" of uranium, the atomic bomb ingredient, had been reported to the minister of economy.

The Federal Diary
Soft and soothing music while they work is being tried on Federal workers, with these two objectives in mind:

To coax more work and efficiency out of them in a most pleasant and subtle way—

To make them forget about their domestic difficulties, office feuds, possible loss of their jobs and attacks by members of Congress among the mountain of worries they have in these uncertain times.

You can hear the nerve-calming strains of sweet and low waltzes and operatic melodies in three Federal agencies in this area—the Army Map Service on MacArthur Blvd., the Navy Torpedo Plant in Alexandria and in the offices where duplicating and IBM operations are

carried on in the Interior Department.

The music is "tailored" to fit the employee's subconscious mind—to keep his mind on his work and from wandering to worries over all the things people allow themselves to be worked up over today. The music, which is piped into these agencies via a loudspeaker system, carries no distracting notes or interludes—no shrill trumpet playing the St. Louis Blues or no one yelling, "Open the Door, Richard."

But instead, the soft notes on the violins and other string instruments of such tunes as the "Missouri Waltz," the President's favorite, the melodies of Victor Herbert, and the waltzes of Strauss. See DIARY, Page 2, Column 1.

Strike Aftermath France to Ban Newspapers Yielding on Pay Increases

Britain Faces Long Power Shutdown In Coal Crisis

London, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—Britain today faced an indefinite continuance of the power blackout. Manufacturers in the Manchester area stated the industrial paralysis there would last at least a second week despite a government announcement of "real and steady progress" in the six-day battle to move storm-bound coal supplies.

An army of workers, preparing to work overtime Sunday, toiled into the night unloading coal ships and trains racing supplies from Welsh and northeastern pit heads. However, Sir Guy Nott-Bower, Undersecretary of Fuel, said "stocks have only just begun to move upward and still stand well below the safety level."

Sir Guy said some form of restrictions on electricity use would stay for many months and perhaps years.

Week's Extension Seen
Members of the Northwest Regional Board of Industry announced they "did not feel disposed to recommend resumption of power for industry before a week from next Monday."

The original announcement of the power restrictions, which have thrown five million to six million out of work, said they would be in effect for three or four days beginning last Monday.

At least 100 trains, each carrying 450 to 500 tons of coal, were due to reach London tonight and tomorrow. Coal ships poured into the Thames in such numbers that most dock space was filled.

Many army trucks, manned by troops, will be sent to Midland coal mines Monday to haul fuel direct to power stations.

May Shorten Royal Visit
Capetown, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—The Nationalist newspaper Die Burger said today King George VI might find it necessary to cut short his visit to South Africa because of the economic crisis in Britain and "return to his people in their hour of need."

The newspaper said "the luxury in which the royal family will be received in South Africa is in sharp contrast to the misery in which the British people are living." It expressed belief that correspondents' reports of the tour would "have a most unfortunate effect on the British people."

The royal family is due here Monday aboard the battleship Vanguard.

Just around the corner is Logan's Court, a dead-end alley within an alley. Ash cans, refuse of all sorts and home-made carts littered the muddy ground between the ramshackle two-story houses. Successive rows of washing hung across the alley. It hangs there almost every day so that the inhabitants can see the police before the police see them.

Standing in groups were dozens of idle men whose eyes followed us with hostile suspicion. I surmised that we were intruding just when the day's winners in the numbers racket are announced.

There are over 50 such alleys within the orbit of Terrell Junior High School. The density of population is appalling. Over 11,000 people, about 2200 whites and 7800 Negroes, occupy 2800 "dwelling units" in census tract 47 where the school is located. The "unit" varies from one to four rooms, or an average of four people to every room.

Cases of sex, eight even 13 people to a room are not unknown. More than five per cent of the houses lack running water.

NAM Leader, Taft Clash on Labor Peace

Mosher Says Industry Must Have Right to Hire Men It Wants

By Marshall Andrews
The National Association of Manufacturers yesterday offered its prescription for labor peace and collided head-on with Chairman Taft (R., Ohio) of the Senate Labor Committee.

Ira Mosher, NAM's executive committee chairman, told the Senate committee "external interferences to good labor relations" must be removed to make possible "an era of industrial peace such as this country has never known."

He labeled jurisdictional strikes "an invitation to anarchy" and declared industry should be left free to decide whom it employed, without interference from Government.

On that score Taft took violent issue with the witness. Such a proposal, he said, "certainly gives the employer the chance to wreck a union."

Questions Authority
"They have a right to strike," he went on. "I'm in favor of abolishing jurisdictional strikes. But I don't know how you can do it unless you give someone (outside those involved) the power to decide."

On the House side of the Capitol, Representative Landis (R., Ind.) declared, "It's a cinch" the House Labor Committee will approve nine major changes in existing labor laws. Among these he included some curbs on strikes and racketeering, penalties on unions that break contracts, and

See LABOR, Page 2, Column 1.

Arabs Join Irgunists
New York, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—More than 300 Arabs in Palestine have joined the Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, the Political Action Committee for Palestine claimed tonight.

Valiant Teacher Spells Salvation
School Produces Good Citizens In D. C.'s Most Neglected Area

By Agnes E. Meyer
Twenty-six per cent have outside toilets. The rents for the 14 holes were inspected vary from \$29 to \$39 per month. Houses turned into one-room apartments by rapacious landlords bring as much as \$25 a room.

The tuberculosis and venereal disease rates in this area are the highest in the District. Dope peddling, gambling, prostitution and the numbers racket pervade community life. This is called the "mid-city," the heart of the Nation's Capital, which pumps its poisonous germs of poverty, crime and disease throughout the whole body of metropolitan Washington and beyond.

In a fifth of the families, both parents work. Many of the parents leave home before the children get up, and return after they have gone to bed. Many of the children cannot go to bed until their parents have "rented" their beds vacate them. In almost half of the families either father or mother, or both, are missing.

Juvenile arrests are slightly lower this year because Miss Chase and her staff do such a valiant job. Total arrests for the four census tracts, 46 to 49, surrounding the school, were 10,071 just before the war. The same year 247 juvenile delinquents were sent to institutions or put on probation.

In spite of these handicaps the school, See SCHOOL, Page 3, Column 1.

Budget Slash Faces Defeat In Senate

House Democrats, Vandenberg Urge Reduced Cut, Delay Pending Hearings

By the Associated Press
Nineteen House Democrats blasted the proposed six billion dollar budget slash yesterday on the ground it might hamstring Secretary of State Marshall at Moscow, and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), expressed "fear" it would mean disarmament.

With Vandenberg coming out against any cuts that would force this country to "disarm alone," indications mounted that the Senate will reject the six billion dollar cut in favor of a smaller one.

Chairman Bridges (R., N. H.), of the Appropriations Committee, in fact, conceded as much.

The House Democrats, members of the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees filed their protests as a minority report to that adopted by the Senate-House Budget Committee yesterday recommending the cut. Individually, they declared their intentions of fighting the reduction on the floor.

Their statement, drafted at a conference, urged a delay in fixing the congressional spending ceiling until "actual hearings" can be held.

Promise "Practical" Economy
"It is possible that such delay, especially if international agreements for permanent world peace should be effectuated in the meantime," the statement said, "would make possible and feasible even greater reductions."

The Democrats added that "such delay would avoid the dangers of a premature announcement of precipitous reductions of appropriations in support of our armed forces which might militate against the effectiveness of our diplomatic representatives at the Moscow Conference and other international conferences scheduled for the next few weeks."

They promised to "press for and cooperate in the reduction of appropriations in every consistent and practical way," but said they could not approve the flat slash of President Truman's \$37,500,000,000 estimate for the fiscal year starting July 1 which the committee voted.

Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told a reporter he fears a projected \$1,750,000,000 reduction in Army and Navy funds may upset American prestige in troubled international affairs.

"I shall vote for the maximum economy which is not at the expense of American prestige, authority and safety in an uneasy world," he declared.

Debate Due Wednesday
"But I shall never vote to disarm alone and I fear this is the result of the pending budget recommendations. I await the facts."

Chairman Bridges (R., N. H.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee told a reporter he expected to bring the 6-billion-dollar reduction proposal before the Senate for debate Wednesday. He conceded it probably would be defeated.

It may be considered the same day in the House, where proponents say they are confident the 6-billion-dollar cut will be approved.

Chairman Mullikin (R., Colo.) of the Senate Finance Committee, who sponsored a \$4,500,000,000 reduction, predicted the Senate would approve it. This would throw the matter into conference.

Chairman Taft (R., Ohio) said the Senate GOP Policy Committee would meet tomorrow to sound out sentiment on the budget question and later a meeting of all the Republican Senators may discuss it.

Condition 'Very Good'
Grandview, Mo., Feb. 15.—President Truman decided to eat out. This was to spare his sister, Miss Mary Jane Truman, who had her hands full taking care of their mother.

With two companions, Dr. Graham and United States Marshal Fred Canfil of Kansas City, Mr. Truman walked down Grandview's main street and told all who asked him that his mother was "resting easy." He finally dropped in at the Dee and Butch tavern.

Mrs. Dee Kreeger, coproprietor of the tavern, was busy in the kitchen, but Butch, her husband, happened to be away hunting.

Miss George Belle Kreeger, their 17-year-old daughter, wearing dark slacks and a sweater, waited for the president's car.

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Clark Regretful Monopolies Prosecutor To Quit May 1

By the Associated Press
Wendell Berge is quitting as the Government's No. 1 man in its campaign against monopolies to resume private law practice "in justice to my family."

Berge's resignation from his \$10,000 a year post as assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department was announced last night by Attorney General Clark. It is effective May 1.

Clark expressed regret at Berge's departure. There was no indication as to his successor.

To Join Law Firm
Berge will become a partner in a Washington and New York law firm which, after his association with it, will be known as Posner, Berge, Fox and Arant.

In charge of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice since August 28, 1943, Berge first joined the department in 1930.

President Truman in a letter to Berge said that the work which "you have recently been engaged in is most vital to the Nation and must be continued with vigor."

Clark wrote Berge that "your long service of 17 years in the Department is a credit to the Nation."

Nation's Press Stoutly Behind Lilienthal O.K.

Survey Shows Big Majority Supports Atom Appointee
By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

The nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is overwhelmingly supported by the American press, a sampling survey disclosed last night.

At the same time, according to a United Press check, 46 Senators, two short of a necessary majority, now favor Lilienthal's confirmation.

Thirty-six others are committed to vote against him, or are presently inclined that way, and 18 are out of town or decline to take a stand. It is noted, however, that the decisions are only tentative and many Senators emphasized that their views are subject to change.

One influential Senator, who has not been identified with the pro-Lilienthal faction in the bitter controversy, yesterday predicted that the appointee would be confirmed about March 10.

95 Papers Studied
The analysis of press comment on the Lilienthal nomination was compiled yesterday by The Washington Post from clippings which were available to it. The selection was random, but is believed to be a fair sample, and its averages are thought to be those obtaining throughout the press at large.

Editorial comment was available from a total of 93 papers, some large, some small. Of these, 75 or 80 per cent have taken a stand.

See ATOM, Page 2, Column 4.

Cold Kills 149 in Berlin
Berlin, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—Berlin's coldest weather in 30 years has resulted in at least 149 deaths, German public health officials reported today.

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Force Only Answer, Chiang Convinced

British Plan U. N. Bureau May Control Palestine

London, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—British sources today predicted an international authority would be set up in Palestine, possibly along the lines established for the free territory of Trieste.

Such an authority would try to carry out political decisions reached by the United Nations, following Britain's action of appealing to the U. N. to take over the Palestine problem, these sources said.

There were definite indications that Britain would prefer to take the issue to the General Assembly rather than the Security Council. One Foreign Office source said Britain might ask U. N. Secretary General Lie to call a special meeting of the General Assembly if conditions in Palestine should get worse.

The London Times hinted the Jews might find the going tough at Lake Success. The United Nations are not bound by the Balfour Declaration promising the Jews a national home, the newspaper said, and added the U. N. is likely to sympathize strongly with the Arab demand that Palestine be given independence.

Palestine Violence Continues

Jerusalem, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—Two slayings, a kidnapping, one arson attempt and other violence marked the traditionally quiet Jewish Sabbath today in the Holy Land. Tension remained high in anticipation of underground retaliation following confirmation of death sentences for three young Jews convicted of carrying arms.

Assassins' guns cut down an Arab in Jaffa and a Jew in nearby Be'er Sheva. At Peta Tikva two masked Jewish youth armed with machine guns and pistols entered a cafe and "forcibly abducted" Avichail Tanouri, another Jew, officials said.

In the all-Jewish City of Tel Aviv, Maurice Cohen, a custodian, was injured seriously when a booby trap exploded in a basement.

Six persons were wounded last night and early today in two shootings on Jerusalem's King George Ave.

Thinks U. S. Aroused Reds by Stopping Arms Aid for China

Nanking, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—Sources closest to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said today he was fully convinced that force was the only means of settling the Chinese Communist problem and that he blamed the United States' suspension of arms sales and credits to this government for emboldening the Communists to continue fighting the government.

The Chinese President's reasoning, these high sources said, was that the problem would have been settled quicker if the United States had continued to supply arms and provide credits for his government to take the military steps necessary to destroy the Communist "opiate army."

One source said Chiang was bitter because this argument had failed to move President Truman and General Marshall.

Chiang's secretary this afternoon was reported to have rejected a communication addressed to the generalissimo by top Communist leaders. Observers cited this as further evidence that prospects for peace were non-existent.

"Communist Plot" Foiled
Peiping, China, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—Gen. Tang Yung-hueh's secret police nipped a "Communist plot" to take over Peiping the moment American forces evacuated the city, a reliable government source said today.

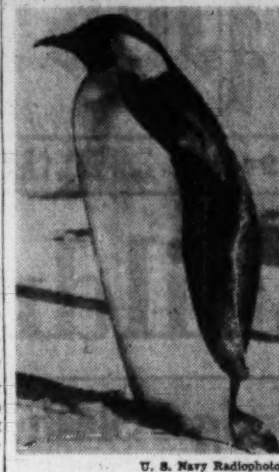
This source said police arrested more than 300 Chinese suspected of being Communist guerrillas who slipped into Peiping to organize a fifth column, which would rise up when the last American troops withdrew early in the spring.

The national defense ministry at Nanking, meanwhile, announced the capture today of Linyi, Communist capital of Shantung Province, and claimed the Communists have suffered 30,000 casualties since the government's Shantung offensive began January 27.

Communist troops in southern Shantung crushed Nationalist forces under their former ally, Gen. Ho Peng-chu, and have opened an attack on Haichow at the Eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, government military sources said.

The situation was reported so serious that Gen. Pai Chung-shi, National Defense Minister, was planning to fly to Haichow to direct the defense.

Radiophoto News For the Zoo



U. S. Navy Radiophoto

EMPEROR FROM ANTARCTIC

—This one of the two Emperor penguins captured by members of the Navy Antarctic Expedition is for the Washington Zoo. It is about 3 feet tall and weighs approximately 50 pounds.

10 Men, Woman Set for Climb Up Mt. McKinley

Boston, Feb. 15 (U.P.).—Ten men and a woman will challenge the better part of the week. Lillenthal and various TVA officials are expected to take the stand in an attempt to overturn, point by point, the charges of mal-administration. Communist leanings and biased dealings which have been leveled at Lillenthal, former TVA chairman, by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) and a half-dozen witnesses whom he has brought to the committee.

Investigator to Testify
In addition, the committee will hear Robert Stripling, chief investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee; Robert Barker, former investigator for that group and Henry C. Hart, Jr., a former TVA employee. Their testimony will concern a letter allegedly written by Hart telling of Communist activities in the TVA.

Much controversy has revolved about that document. It has been the principal basis for McKellar's charges, but grave doubt has been cast upon its authenticity. Hart made an affidavit denying he wrote it and suggesting that it is a forgery.

Barker is the man who claims to have seized it from Communist Party files in Birmingham. No original or photostat of the letter exists; it is evidenced only by mimeographed copies in the House Un-American Activities Committee files.

Priests to Testify
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ATOM

From Page 1

indorsing Lillenthal's confirmation. Eleven of the total, not quite 12 per cent, oppose him. The remaining seven have not taken a definite position in their editorials.

The papers studied came from 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Hearings to Continue
It was also learned yesterday, contrary to a press report, the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, which has conducted hearings on the appointment of Lillenthal, has no intention of asking President Truman to withdraw the nomination, or of asking Lillenthal to take such a step himself.

Instead, the committee is determined to "see the thing through," according to one member. He meant that the group would continue hearings until all the evidence is in.

Those hearings will resume tomorrow and probably go on for the better part of the week. Lillenthal and various TVA officials are expected to take the stand in an attempt to overturn, point by point, the charges of mal-administration. Communist leanings and biased dealings which have been leveled at Lillenthal, former TVA chairman, by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) and a half-dozen witnesses whom he has brought to the committee.

Investigator to Testify
In addition, the committee will hear Robert Stripling, chief investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee; Robert Barker, former investigator for that group and Henry C. Hart, Jr., a former TVA employee. Their testimony will concern a letter allegedly written by Hart telling of Communist activities in the TVA.

Much controversy has revolved about that document. It has been the principal basis for McKellar's charges, but grave doubt has been cast upon its authenticity. Hart made an affidavit denying he wrote it and suggesting that it is a forgery.

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FIRE

From Page 1

cracker boxes. We found the stove red hot and the fire wide open when we entered the place."

Ronchi said he was convinced that the overheated stove, located in the living room of the house, started the fatal blaze.

In reply, Loshough said the development is constructed of a material known as cements board, which is highly fire resistant.

"The fact that the fire did not spread to other apartments," he said, "shows that the homes are not firetraps."

"Naturally we would like to see all of the emergency housing projects replaced by permanent, carefully built dwellings. But we are doing the best with what we have available. This is the first serious fire we have had at Riverdale since 1942."

Funeral services for the two tiny victims of the fire will be held at 10 a. m. tomorrow at Gasch's funeral home, Hyattsville. The Rev. Henry Osgood, pastor of the Hyattsville Baptist Church, will officiate, and burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Man Killed, 6 Firemen Affected by Smoke
One man was killed and six firemen were affected by smoke early yesterday when a stubborn three-alarm fire swept two buildings at 1113 and 1115 15th st. n.w.

The body of a man identified as R. E. Boyd, 22, of Richmond, Va., was found in the basement at 1115 15th st. n.w.

Although flames did not reach the building at 1117, smoke in the basement there was thick. Boyd had apparently suffocated in his sleep.

The man was pronounced dead by Dr. William D. Claudy of the Board of Police and Fire Surgeons. Dr. A. Magruder MacDonald, coroner, issued a certificate of accidental death.

The owners of the building at 1117 could not explain the presence of Boyd in the basement. He was unknown to them. Police said he probably crept into the basement for a night's sleep.

The fire, first discovered at about 12:20 a. m., caused damage unofficially estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The blaze burned 40 pieces of apparatus to the scene. Two hours were required to bring it under control.

Six firemen were treated for smoke inhalation. One of the C. F. Lennox, 34, of 1720 N. Quinn st., Arlington Va., was overcome a second time after returning to duty. He was taken to Emergency Hospital and later released.

Fire Marshall Ray Roberts said the fire apparently started near the heating plant in the basement of the building at 1115. Principal damage was to the Lillian S. Cramer beauty parlor, located on the first floor of the building.

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Virginia News

Telephone Union Expected to Notify Tuck Of Breakdown of Negotiations With Company

Richmond, Va., Feb. 15 (AP).—The Virginia Federation of Telephone Workers is expected to refer to Governor Tuck "immediately" the status of negotiations between it and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., which the union contends "ended in dispute as talks were adjourned yesterday."

Alfred V. Atkinson, VFTW president, said the union believes the company is not bargaining in good faith, and would so notify the Governor under the Public Utility Labor Relations Act. This will be the first dispute referred to the Governor under the new Act passed by the special session of the General Assembly.

Arthur L. Lambdin, vice president and general manager of the telephone company, said the company does not consider a "stalemate" has been reached, and the company stands ready to resume discussions with the union "at any reasonable time and for as long as the union wishes."

The union charges the company was not bargaining in "good faith," in accordance with Section 4, Paragraph A, of the Act, providing that before either party can engage in a lockout or work stoppage, both management and labor are to meet at the first conference and "in good faith" enter into negotiations.

"The company said they were ready to continue collective bargaining," the union said. "Our contention is they never started it. We adjourned."

The VFTW's demands were presented January 31. The union contends sufficient time was allotted the company for a review and clarification of the items before the first conference date was established.

Instead of beginning bargaining on February 13, the union holds that the company resorted to "delaying tactics by asking for points of clarification that at times reached the ridiculous."

Under terms of the Public Utility Labor Relations Act, another conference presumably will be set within ten days, which Governor Tuck, if he deems it "advisable," may attend and "exert his efforts to mediate the differences and secure an agreement between the parties."

Spring Meeting Stated

Waynesboro, Va., Feb. 15.—Spring meeting of the Natural Bridge District of the Cooperative Education Association of Virginia will be held here April 22 with Waynesboro's Jackson-Wilson P-TA entertaining. C. Harold Lauck, of Lexington, is district president.

World Prayer Day

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 15.—A world day of prayer will be observed Friday at the Leesburg Baptist Church from 3 to 4 p. m. in a service sponsored by the Protestant Churches of Leesburg.

The Baptist Church will be open from 12 to 1 p. m. for a special service led by the Rev. R. D. Hudgins, pastor. The Leesburg School will hold services in classrooms marking the day.

Coop Board to Meet

Winchester, Va., Feb. 15.—James Ayers of Richmond, counsel for Southern States, will speak at the annual midwinter regional conference of the board members of the cooperative here February 26.

Purpose of the meeting is to bring the board members a report on Southern States' operations, a picture of the farm supply situation for the coming spring, and a review of the economic outlook for agriculture.

J. E. McDonald of Martinsburg, a member of Southern States board of directors, will preside.

Florida Exhibit Shown

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 15.—Florida, land of the Fountain of Youth, is the subject of the latest exhibit at the University of Virginia Alderman Library.

The display includes a 16th Century map, early pictures of the Seminole Indians who inhabited the State, a letter from Andrew Jackson telling his wife of a raid on the Indian stronghold at Pensacola, and other historical items.

Teachers to Get Raise

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 15.—Thirty thousand dollars will be added to the salary checks of Fredericksburg's public school teachers during the rest of this season and in the 1947-48 school year as the result of action by the city council. The council appropriated \$5000 for this year and cleared the way for a similar sum for next year to be combined with State funds.

Dr. Clark at Memorial

Winchester, Va., Feb. 15.—Dr. E. T. Clark, pastor of First Baptist Church, will be guest speaker tomorrow evening at the annual memorial service of Sarah Zane Fire Company. Members who died during 1946 were George Craig, James Wingfield, Ed Stine, Sgt. William Smith, Wilbur Cather and R. W. Wilt.

Bumps of Curiosity

Richmond, Va., Feb. 15 (AP).—Police looked today for a man with a bump where his hat ought to be.

John W. Devore reported a man outside raised the window to his room and stuck his head inside. Devore said he took a baseball bat and "crowned the man as hard as I could."

The intruder's hat fell into the room. The intruder wobbled off into the night.

Miss Kline Named Agent

Manassas, Va., Feb. 15.—Miss Leona Kline of Rockingham County will become home administration agent for Prince William County on Monday, Miss R. Belle Burke, district home agent, announced today. Miss Kline will succeed Miss Nell Grinn, who resigned December 31.

A graduate of Madison College, Harrisonburg, Miss Kline was with

Woods Named As Virginia GOP Chairman

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 15 (AP).—

Robert Harrison Woods, 51-year-old Pearisburg insurance and real estate man, was elected State chairman of Virginia's Republican Party today to succeed I. Randolph Dovel of Luray, who resigned after urging other party officials to do likewise in the interest of party unity and harmony.

Woods, the party's candidate for the United States Senate last fall against A. Willis Robertson, was for 20 years chairman of the party in the "Fighting Ninth" Congressional District. He had the unanimous support of the nominations committee of today's State convention and was elected by acclamation.

The new State chairman told the 400 or more delegates, "I'll make some mistakes because I am going to do things. Virginia needs two-party government. As it has been stated here, you can't build from the top down. I'm going into the precincts."

Holds No Ill Will

Dovel, submitting his resignation after three tumultuous years as chairman, said he had been unable to achieve party harmony and had been blocked in many of his efforts to build up the party because of factional strife. He said he had sought the office and had given his best, resigned with no ill will toward any Republican and promised his support and active assistance to whoever was named as his successor.

At least one official followed Dovel's suggestion. This was W. Demming of Front Royal, whose resignation as secretary was given to Chairman Woods and the State executive committee, which took no action on it. The secretary is not elected by the convention but by the committee.

Previously, Lester S. Parsons and Lawrence C. Page, who made the suggestion to Dovel, had resigned from the executive committee as members from the Second Congressional District.

Party Plan Amended

The convention today amended the party's plan in a number of particulars, most important being the creation of a single State central committee to replace the State committee, and the State executive committee, whose overlapping functions caused some confusion.

The plan goes into effect immediately but persons now serving will continue to serve out their terms as members of the State central committee.

Dovel said in his resignation speech it had been reported that Clarence Ahalt, vice chairman of the party, participated in the Democratic primary last year and he called on Ahalt to deny it. Ahalt was not present.

The resolutions committee took no action on a resolution submitted by Grayson Ahalt of Arlington, seeking to commit the party in favor of horse racing and pari-mutuel betting to raise additional revenue for public education.

The organization of district county and city Republican committees was set forth in detail in the party plan revision, with Arlington County, because of its urban nature, being included with cities.

Loudoun Women Told of Suffrage's Responsibilities

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 15.—A British Information official told the Women's Club of Loudoun that

"if women are to receive equal rights as citizens, they should assume equal responsibilities," during a panel discussion at Leesburg Inn.

The official, Neville Gardiner, film officer with the British Information Service in Washington, speaking on "Should Women Serve on Juries?" yesterday said the responsibilities "came with women's rights to vote in England" and are "compulsory there."

George J. Duxley of Leesburg, said that since "women's share" the Government is increasing they should accept added responsibilities of life." Miss Anna F. Hedrick of Arlington pointed out that "all Southern States bar women from the jury except North Carolina and Louisiana."

Employer Held As Man Is Shot

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 15.—Herman Smith of Berkeley County was held today by State Police charged with shooting Jack Clark of the same county, after an altercation concerning Clark's employment by Smith.

Clark is in the local hospital with a severe wound over one eye caused by a bullet which splintered the bone above the eye. State police said. Smith is being held for hearing to determine whether he should be held for grand jury action.

Congressional Ban On Portal Suits Asked

Baltimore, Feb. 15 (AP).—Maryland's congressional delegation was urged today by the Baltimore Association of Commerce to support legislative action designed to curb portal-to-portal pay suits.

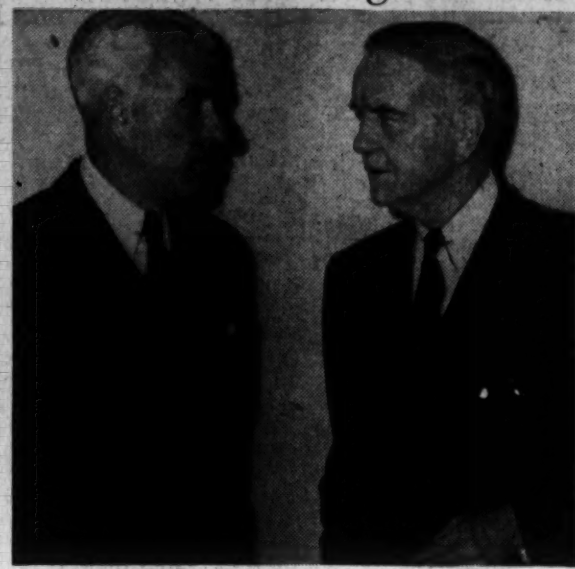
The association alleged a large number of Maryland firms probably would be forced into bankruptcy if the portal pay suits were successful.

Hagerstown Rites For Malsack Today

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 15 (AP).—Funeral services for Frank Curvey Malsack, 76, who died yesterday, will be held here Sunday 4 p. m. Burial will be in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Malsack was the first driver of a motorized fire engine in Hagerstown and before that had been a freighter when the first horse company changed to fire behind a pair of dappled grays.

U. of Va. Funds Being Discussed



THE NEW RECTOR of the University of Virginia, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (left) is discussing plans for the university's fund campaign with Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., who will serve as chairman of the national council for the campaign. Mr. Stettinius attended the university from 1921 to 1924; Admiral Halsey was a student there in 1899 and in 1900.

Running Account on Spending Proposed in Byrd Measure

Senator Byrd (D., Va.), an advocate for many years of greater Federal economy, is seeking to make it easier for the country to watch its spending.

His proposal for a consolidated general appropriation bill and a tabular form for appropriations and expenditures would give a "running account" of the approach to the spending ceiling.

The consolidated bill, Byrd said, would give Congress and the country "a chance to see how the spending program compares with the tabular form."

The proposal, offered last week in a resolution, would provide for the itemizing of expenditures and appropriations in one bill in a manner similar to the Virginia State budget.

Under the present system, appropriation and spending legislation is considered at 11 different times, in 11 separate bills, brought up over a period lasting as long as six months.

Byrd said the tabular form of presentation of budget items would provide a constant safeguard against exceeding the expenditure ceiling.

Representative Stanley (D., Va.), was advised yesterday by Sam P. Weems, highway superintendent, that "school bus traffic is to be eliminated from the highway motor road" in accordance with a program of bringing county secondary roads "to a usable condition."

B. C. Vaughan of Galax, Va., wrote Stanley he had learned "that Carroll County is to be denied the use of the Skyland Drive or the highway for school buses after this session."

If such a schedule is carried out, Vaughan said, "it will seriously handicap our educational program in Carroll County for the next few years."

"I believe," he added, "some move should be made to extend the time we can use this Skyland Drive for school buses for several years, and especially for one year...."

Cadets Visit Naval Academy

Richmond, Va., Feb. 15 (AP).—The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed and remanded for new trial a damage action appealed from the Norfolk District Court in a case brought by Rose Sadler, administratrix of the estate of William Carroll Sadler, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

The Appeals Court ruled that a trial jury was entitled to pass on all aspects of alleged negligence by the company in failing to properly safeguard the life of an employee on one of its railroad barges.

In an opinion written by Senior Judge John J. Parker, the court pointed out that "during the course of the trial, the court struck out the evidence as to negligence in the mooring, lighting and equipment of the barge, refused a prayer for instructions with regard to the duty of the barge owner to have life-saving equipment reasonably accessible and limited the consideration of the jury to negligence in the attempt at rescue."

"We think that the trial judge was in error in limiting the jury's consideration of negligence to what occurred in the attempt at rescue," the opinion declared.



Gov. Lane Signs Bill That Requires Accident Reports

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 15 (AP).—Eight bills which would allow Baltimore City to issue \$5 million dollars in bonds to finance municipal improvements, were before Governor Lane today for signature into law.

Lane signed his first 25 bills as Governor yesterday. All enactments of the 1947 General Assembly, they include those which will:

Require drivers to report automobile accidents to the department of motor vehicles within 48 hours, if anyone is hurt or killed or if property damage of more than \$50 is involved;

Permit veterans under 21 years of age to execute binding mortgages and other conveyances.

The others were minor or local in nature.

Hagerstown City Charter Is Endorsed

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 15 (AP).—

Hagerstown's proposed new city charter was voted overwhelmingly in favor last night by a meeting of city and county officials and interested civic groups convened for discussion of the charter by Mayor Richard H. Sweeney.

Only two speakers opposed the plan, one of them, Councilman T. Aubrey Kemp.

Before passage of the motion endorsing the charter, a special motion was adopted proposing to raise the mayor's salary from \$3600 to \$6000 a year and those of city councilmen from \$1000 to \$1800. Under the suggested revision, it was pointed out, the mayor would become a full-time official.

Elgin Urges Adoption

Reaction from most of the Washington County delegation in the General Assembly present indicated the charter would be introduced in the Legislature as approved last night.

Senator D. Kenneth McLaughlin (R., Washington), however, declared he would press for attachment of a local referendum provision to the draft charter before it is adopted.

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, W. Lee Elgin, former mayor of Hagerstown, urged adoption of the measure in an informal statement, terming it a "big step forward."

Nothing to Gain

Mayor Sweeney pointed out he had started the movement for overhaul of the municipal government, but asserted he had nothing to gain from adoption of the charter, since "I feel I am serving my last term as mayor."

The new charter is a second draft of the plan originally recommended by Dr. Joseph M. Ray of the University of Maryland after an intensive study of the city's problems. It calls for a large measure of home rule, and would eliminate the necessity of asking approval of the Legislature on strictly local matters.

The original draft called for a city-manager form of government, but this idea was rejected by the mayor and council.

Va. GOP Needs Revitalization, Keynoter Says

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 15 (AP).—Mrs.

Hazel Goodpasture of Bristol told Roanoke Republicans today that what the party needs in Virginia is "not reorganization but revitalization."

Sounding the keynote at a State convention called to revamp the party plan of organization and to promote party harmony and unity, Mrs. Goodpasture, the first woman to have the honor of making the keynote address, said individuals and officials have failed to do their duty in the past.

"Let us here and now resolve that the future will be a different story," she said. "We, as individuals, need to work to put forth effort, to make our organization strong and active to the end that we may constructively contribute to a Nation-wide Republican victory in 1948."

With the party holding a majority in both houses of Congress, the keynoter said it has a responsibility to render good stewardship to the people from whence it came.

"The next question is what are we Republicans in Virginia going to do, in contributing toward carrying out this responsibility," she asked. "Shall we remain a grumbling, growling, petty, selfish political organization which only thinks in terms of predestined defeat and what offices we may control, and when the Republican Party is returned to full power?"

"I speak with personal knowledge about my district and presume that the same is true over the State, that committee meetings and conventions, especially the former, which we have held from time to time, had only the atmosphere of a morgue and its so-called leaders the appearance of pall bearers (except for the verbosity) who were there to bury any constructive ideas or efforts to organize the party or qualify the vote."

"I can say without the slightest fear of truthful contradiction that not one member of the Ninth District Congressional Committee in the last 10 years has qualified a single Republican vote unless he was a candidate for office one or more times."

"Except for this spirit of laziness and incompetency, in the absence of any fighting spirit, on the part of those who managed the last congressional campaign," the Hon. S. H. Sutherland would now be a member of Congress and would be doing our share in carrying out a real constructive program in Washington. However, let us not dwell upon the past. We have all failed in one particular or another."

Gov. Lane Signs Bill That Requires Accident Reports

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 15 (AP).—Eight bills which would allow Baltimore City to issue \$5 million dollars in bonds to finance municipal improvements, were before Governor Lane today for signature into law.

Lane signed his first 25 bills as Governor yesterday. All enactments of the 1947 General Assembly, they include those which will:

Require drivers to report automobile accidents to the department of motor vehicles within 48 hours, if anyone is hurt or killed or if property damage of more than \$50 is involved;

Permit veterans under 21 years of age to execute binding mortgages and other conveyances.

The others were minor or local in nature.

Maryland News

Maryland's 'Catastrophic' School Situation Requires \$35,429,090 in 2 Years, Says Board

Baltimore, Feb. 15 (AP).—The State Board of Education said today Maryland needs to spend \$35,429,090 on schools in the next two years to "remedy a catastrophic situation."

Tasker G. Lowndes, board president, declared the State is 120 to 150 million dollars behind in building new facilities or overhauling old ones.

The plight into which our children's education has been forced needs drastic and immediate attention," the board said.

It complained of these conditions:

1. A critical shortage of teachers—one of every five teachers is unable to meet qualifications set by law.
2. Adequate supervision and clerical assistance.
3. Below-standard buildings.
4. Overcrowding due to lack of buildings and the teacher shortage.

More Children Falling
Lowndes said "increasingly large numbers of children are either failing or passing through their school experience without ever having a fair opportunity to succeed in their studies on a standard level of achievement under qualified teachers."

The board proposed to correct the trouble with these expenditures in the biennial budget period starting July 1:

1. About \$8,450,000 to increase teachers' salaries so they would start at \$2200 and increase \$100 for each added year of experience.
2. About \$3,234,000 to provide additional teachers and facilities so no class will have more than 30 pupils.
3. About \$4,622,000 for basic State financial aid to local school systems as recommended by the so-called Sherbrooke commission report on distribution of State revenues.
4. About \$2,962,000 for incentive grants to local school systems if the equalization counties increase their school levies from the present 56 cents to 66 cents for new buildings.

Teacher Pay Paramount
The statement emphasized that increased salaries for teachers is the pivotal point of the improvements which must be made.

It pointed out that about 2000 of approximately 8000 teachers in the State quit their jobs during the past school year and that one-quarter of the new teachers had no previous experience.

"The absolute minimum which can be considered for beginners is \$2200, with an annual increment of at least \$100 yearly over a long period."

Lowndes said Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr., State superintendent, has been instructed to translate the recommendations into a legislative program for submission to the administration and General Assembly at Annapolis.

'Bite' Worse Than Park
Princess Anne, Md., Feb. 15 (AP).—Even before the town commissioners have had a chance to install 143 parking meters that have arrived here, business interests have raised objections.

The commissioners today received a letter of protest from the Princess Anne Businessmen's Association. Sidney Hayman, president, said the group believes the meters would discourage customers from shopping in Princess Anne.

Policemen Wanted
Frederick, Md., Feb. 15.—The help wanted sign is out here. The city has decided to advertise for policemen. The force, which normally numbers 25, has been reduced by illness and resignations.

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen, meeting to consider the problem, will resort to the advertising columns to bring in prospects, who must be between 25 and 45 years of age and residents of the town.

Wharf, Slips Planned

Baltimore, Feb. 15 (AP).—The District Engineer's office today announced receipt of an application by Polk Steele Howard of Georgetown, Md., for authorization to build a wharf and boat slips 72 feet into the Sassafras River, from a point on the north shore, 500 feet downstream from the Highway 213 bridge near Fredericktown, Cecil County.

Don't Egg Her On

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 15 (AP).—First it was a series of eggs with three white specks.

Now, it is an egg, flat on one side, with markings which resemble an engraved picture of the rising sun.

Mrs. Edward Roderick wonders what is next from her New Hampshire hen.

Safe Found, Minus \$400

Frederick, Md., Feb. 15.—The 400-pound safe stolen from the Nu-Maid Products Co. here has been found, but it was a safe without cash.

The \$400 it contained when stolen January 18 was missing, police said, after hauling it out of the Monocacy River at Reich's Ford, 3 miles east of here yesterday. Three other safes taken from here and Brunswick recently are still missing.

Second Truck Due

Leonardtown, Md., Feb. 15.—The Leonardtown Volunteer Fire Department will add another fire truck next week to the one recently purchased from war surplus stock at Baltimore, Md., Chief Charles Fenwick announced today.

The present engine is being painted red to cover the khaki color used by the Army. The additional truck will be used mainly for fire fighting and as a supplement to the present vehicle in fighting large fires, Chief Fenwick said.

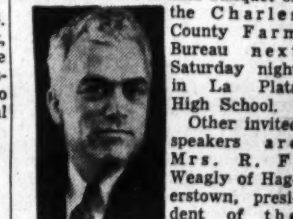
At the same time, he announced the department is planning a fund to erect a \$100,000 fire house, in April.

Lurray Acquiring Right of Way for Highway Project

Lurray, Va., Feb. 15.—Anxious to have construction begin on a new right of way, Lurray is contacting property owners on both sides of Lee Highway in the eastern end of town, Mayor Robert Harnsberger announced today.

He said the State Highway Department has authorized a 54-foot right of way instead of the 64-foot width originally requested. The new width will include 40 feet of road, a six-inch curb and gutter, two foot grass plot for power lines, space for fire plugs and mail boxes; a four foot sidewalk and a six-inch strip along the sidewalk.

The mayor said that if the property is sold reasonably and promptly to the State Highway Department, construction will begin in April.



Byrd
Women of the Associated American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. Howard Leaverton of Chestertown, president of the Maryland Farm Bureau; Mrs. C. J. Kern of Denton, president of the Associated Women of the Maryland Farm Bureau; and Wilbert Smith, field agent of the State organization.

The banquet will be prepared and served by the Associated Women of the local Farm Bureau, Walter W. Bowling, president of the county group, announced.

Dr. Heath to Keuka

Frederick, Md., Feb. 15.—Dr. Louise Robinson Heath, head of the philosophy and psychology department at Hood College, has been appointed dean of Keuka College, Keuka Lake, N. Y. President Henry Stahr of Hood College, announced today.

Dr. Heath will continue her present duties until the end of the present term, when she will become dean at Keuka and head of the philosophy department.

The educator, who is a professor at Hood, came there in 1926 after receiving bachelor and master of arts degrees from Mount Holyoke College. In 1927 she received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Radcliffe College.

Governor Has Fever

Annapolis, Feb. 15 (AP).—A sore throat and slight fever kept Governor Lane confined at Government House today.

All his engagements, including two appearances in Baltimore, were canceled and a physician reported the Governor may have to stay inside his official residence for several days.

Safe Crackers Get \$1700

Baltimore, Feb. 15 (AP).—Safe crackers got \$1700 in payroll cash after breaking into an automobile supply house in the southeastern section of downtown Baltimore last night.

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The mayor said that if the property is sold reasonably and promptly to the State Highway Department, construction will begin in April.

15,000 Ft. High Byrd Finds New Polar Mountains

Recreation Held Needed In Crime Fight

provide recreation facilities for

ve we do some postwar planning.

NEW DISTRICT—Map shows the 24-square-mile area proposed as a rural water district of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. Water mains now run to Glenn Dale Sanitarium and it is planned to build a main from Seabrook along the Lanham-Severn road to serve Glenn Dale and Bowie communities.

Westerly winds will be warming the Central Plains and mild temperatures are promised Texas, the Gulf States and Far West. Maximum temperature readings above 80 degrees the "highs" and counter-clockwise around the pressure centers. The larger air flow arrows denote the air mass as mild, cool, cold, or indicate forecast weather conditions in an area.

rh-	9:30 p.m.	Radio Cracken	St
75-	10:00 p.m.	Take It or Leave	
me-	10:30 p.m.	We, the People.	
car-	11:00 p.m.	News With Ned	Quinn
SO	11:10 p.m.	Feature Story.	
ab-	11:15 p.m.	Report from U. N.	
	11:30 p.m.	Music You Know.	
	12:00 p.m.	News.	

Girl Dies, Date Hurt As Bus Hits Auto

U.S. Ambassador Quits Warsaw



Associated Press Wirephoto

ARTHUR BLISS LANE, United States Ambassador to Poland, yesterday bid farewell to that country's new premier, Jozef Gryniewicz, at Warsaw, and told him he was leaving for Washington for consultations and did not intend to return.

Warsaw, Feb. 15 (AP)—United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane informed Premier Jozef Gryniewicz in a farewell call today that he would leave Warsaw on February 24 for consultations in Washington and that he did not intend to return.

Lane said he will fly to London on February 24, and leave for the United States on the liner Queen Elizabeth from Southampton on February 28. He said his future plans will be formulated after his talks in Washington.

C. of C. Backs McCarthy for U.S. Judgeship

Judge Walter T. McCarthy of Arlington Circuit Court has been endorsed for appointment as judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia by the executive committee of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce.

The action follows a similar endorsement for the judgeship of Commonwealth's Attorney Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria by the Alexandria Bar Association.

Both groups acted after Judge Robert N. Pollard announced he intended to retire in a few months.

Born in Richmond

"The Arlington Chamber of Commerce recognizes the eminence of Judge McCarthy as a judicial officer of long experience," the resolution said.

"He is a native Virginian, born in Richmond, and was for a long time a successful practicing attorney in Arlington County."

"He is said to have been the youngest Circuit Court judge at the time of his appointment to that office. His integrity, high professional conduct, both as a lawyer and as a judge, and his judicial experience make him extremely well fitted for the office of United States district judge."

Copy to Senator Byrd

Judge McCarthy presided as Circuit Court judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, including Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax and Prince William Counties, for several years and since the establishment of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, comprising Arlington, he has presided over that circuit.

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to Senators Harry F. Byrd and J. Willis Robertson, Representative Howard W. Smith and Attorney General Tom Clark.

500 Arabs Loot Grounded Ship, Drive Off Crew

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—More than 500 Arabs armed with daggers and rifles swarmed aboard an Egyptian steamer aground at the entrance to the Gulf of Oman last night, looting the ship and forcing the crew to abandon it under threat of death, a message to Lloyd's from Karachi said today.

The British tanker, British Destiny, flashed word of the attack in a radio message which said: "Steamer Star of Mex in danger from local Arabs. Standing by to take off crew at daylight."

A few hours later another message said: "Impossible to hold natives any longer. Natives tried killing crew. Over 500 on board with daggers and rifles and taking everything, using force. Abandoned ship to save crew's lives."

A "NEW FACE"—a new future!

How Plastic Surgery takes years off the prematurely aged face, beautifully reshapes a badly formed nose and corrects other facial blemishes is explained in a fascinating book, recently published.

YOUR NEW FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE, written by a famous Plastic Surgeon, is ILLUSTRATED with 80 before-and-after photos, answers the questions most often asked about Plastic Surgery. Send POSTPAID in plain envelope—only 25c.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Publishers 629 Resent Bldg., Phila., Pa., Dept. 41-3

Capital Transit Driver Is Held In 13th St. Crash

D. C. traffic deaths this year... 12 Deaths this date last year... 5 District total last year... 72

Death claimed the last dance of 15-year-old Harriet Livingston Winslow, daughter of a prominent Chevy Chase family, as she was returning home from a prep school prom early yesterday.

She was one of two persons to die in District traffic accidents in the early morning hours yesterday.

Miss Winslow was returning home from a dance at St. Alban's School with her escort, Charles L. Goodrich, 16.

At about 1:15 a. m. a Capital Transit Co. bus crashed into their car at 13th and Farragut sts. nw.

Miss Winslow, who was pinned inside the wreckage, was removed and taken to Emergency Hospital. She was pronounced dead at 2:30 a. m.

Escort Thrown to Street

Goodrich was thrown to the street. He was taken to Emergency Hospital, suffering a possible fractured skull and injuries to his right arm and right leg. Late yesterday the hospital reported him improved but still in serious condition.

Police identified the driver of the bus as John A. Prizzi, 29, of 2424 N. Capitol st. He was uninjured. Police held him for action of the coroner.

Prizzi, police said, was "dead-heading" back to the bus company's garage at 14th and Decatur sts. nw. after completing his last scheduled run. No passengers were aboard.

Witnesses told police that the bus was proceeding at a high rate of speed on 13th st. They said that Goodrich had obeyed the stop sign at Farragut and 13th sts. and had started up slowly into the intersection when the crash occurred.

Bus Rolls Up on Sidewalk

After crashing into the automobile, the bus rolled up on the sidewalk in front of the home of Miss Laura C. Bright, at 4917 13th st. The sidewalk was crushed.

The bus also ripped up the lawn in front of 4915, and did some damage to the porch at 4911.

Miss Winslow was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Winslow of 15 E. Lenox st., Chevy Chase. Her father is president of the Union Market Development Corp.

Mrs. Winslow is the daughter of Helmer H. Bryn, Norwegian Ambassador to the United States from 1910 to 1927.

The dead girl was a sophomore at Sidwell Friends School which she had attended since kindergarten. Besides her parents she leaves three sisters, Laura Winslow, a freshman at Bryn Mawr College, and Catherine Patterson and Mary Bryn Winslow, both students at Sidwell Friends School.

Goodrich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Goodrich of 4344 Forest in. nw., is a junior at St. Alban's. His father, now a tax attorney, is

Did Stomach Ulcer Pains Make Jack Spratt Eat No Fat?

Modern day "Jack Spratts" who eat no fat because of distress of stomach or ulcer pains, indigestion, gas pains, heartburn, burning sensation, bloated and other conditions caused by excess acid should try Uda. Get a 25c box of Uda Tablets from your druggist. First dose must continue or return box to us and get DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK.

Central Americans Fight Plague Spread

San Salvador, Feb. 15 (AP)—The agriculture ministers of Mexico and the five Central American republics meeting here today adopted a series of measures designed to prevent the spread of animal and vegetable plagues from one country to another.

The ministers created a Central American-Mexican Institute of Animal and Vegetable Sanitation. They listed migratory locusts and foot-and-mouth disease as plagues of "international character." They chose San Salvador as the institute's permanent seat.

Snake Lover Finds Haven In Detroit

Detroit, Feb. 15 (AP)—Now that Nokomis, a pet snake, has won her right to liberty in Detroit, Mrs. Grayce Milton plans to bring 39 more reptiles to her home here.

Mrs. Milton, a Cherokee Indian, and her 6-foot companion ran into legal difficulties Thursday when they went shopping together and frightened customers and sales force alike in a department store.

The snake-fancier was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. But the charge was dismissed yesterday by Recorder's Judge Joseph A. Gillis who found no crime in carrying the harmless Nokomis.

Mrs. Milton told the judge that Nokomis, who "helps me get a seat on streetcars," and 39 other snakes were willing to her by her father. She plans soon to bring the rest of the menagerie here from her former Toledo, Ohio, home.

Hoover, Pope Meet; Discuss Food Crisis

Vatican City, Italy, Feb. 15 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today received ex-President Herbert Hoover for a discussion of European food problems.

Hoover was ushered in alone for a private audience in the Papal Studio where he remained with the Pope for over 30 minutes in what members of the Hoover suite said was "a cordial conversation and exhaustive report on the European food situation with special attention to central and southern Europe."

The Pope also received several members of Hoover's official party, including Hugh Gibson and Gen. John McDonald.

The Pope devoted 45 minutes to the Hoover group, and, according to Vatican officials, presented his own views on the European food problem and contributed extensive information on it from detailed reports reaching the Vatican.

Hoover had lunch with United States Ambassador James C. Dunn at his private residence.

C.&P. Scans Order to Halt Rate Increase

Officials of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. are studying a Federal Communications Commission order which would suspend certain rate increases on interstate, interstate messages in the metropolitan Washington area.

The FCC order, handed down Friday by the commission, has the effect of suspending proposed rate increases in the local area until May 20, unless special permission is received from the commission for such changes during that period.

FCC will hold a hearing on March 25 on the proposal to establish justification for the proposed rate changes.

Challenge FCC Jurisdiction

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. recently won approval for a general rate increase from both Maryland and Virginia utilities commissions. In a brief filed with the FCC, the telephone company challenged the FCC's right to enter the case on the local rate schedules.

In filing tariffs with the FCC, the Virginia company of the C&P declared that its filing was made "without prejudice to this company's position that the matters covered therein are not within the FCC's jurisdiction."

The FCC enters the case only with respect to the interstate rate schedules, part of the general

Does Stomach Gas and Bloat Make You Feel Miserable?

If so, here is how you may get relief in freeing your stomach from this nervous distress. It works this way: Everytime food enters the stomach a vital gastric juice must flow normally to break-up certain food particles; else the food may ferment, sour, and acid indigestion and gas frequently cause a morbid, touchy, nervous, nervous condition, loss of appetite, underweight, restless sleep, weakness.

To get real relief you must increase the flow of this vital gastric juice. Medical authorities, in independent laboratory tests on human stomachs, have by positive proof shown that SSS Tonic is amazingly effective in increasing this flow when it is too little or scanty due to a non-organic stomach disturbance. This is due to the SSS Tonic formula which contains special and potent activating ingredients.

SSS Tonic helps build-up am-organic, weak, watery blood in nutritional anemia—so with a good flow of this gastric digestive juice, plus rich red blood you should eat better, sleep better, feel better, work better, play better.

Avoid punishing yourself with overdoses of soda and other alkalis to counteract gas and bloating when what you so dearly need is SSS Tonic to help you digest food for body strength and repair. Don't wait! Join the host of happy people SSS Tonic has helped. Millions of bottles sold. Get a bottle of SSS Tonic from your drug store today. SSS Tonic helps build sturdy health.

Panel Tuesday In Montgomery

A panel discussion on "Problems Parents Meet Today with Youth," will be conducted at a meeting of the Montgomery Hills Junior High P-TA, Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the school.

Dr. M. Virginia O'Neil, supervisor of student-teaching at Wilson Teacher's College, will be moderator.

Parents participating will be Dr. Howard L. Andrews, United States Department of Public Health; the Rev. Philip Edwards, pastor of the Woodside Methodist Church; E. Merritt Douglas, assistant superintendent of Montgomery County Schools, and Mrs. Francis Russell, consultant to the foreign policy committee, Maryland League of Women Voters. Mrs. Charles R. Prettyman, president, will preside.

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

WAYNE MILNER, end coach of the Redskins, has rejected an offer to join the staff of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the All-America Conference, tendered him by his former Redskins teammate, Head Coach Cliff Battles. . . . Fight Manager Al Weil has severed diplomatic relations with Mexico. After Mexican promoters of the Joe Louis-Arthur Godoy exhibition in Mexico City last week posted Godoy's \$10,000 guarantee to Weil's credit in a New York bank, Mexican government officials detained Weil after the fight until he coughed up \$2500 in taxes. Weil's contract with the promoters had a tax-free clause. . . . Betting commissioners report that wagering is down 30 per cent below last year's average, due to the absence of big black-market money. . . . New York bookmakers have virtually closed shop because of the wire-tapping activities of the police who turned up the football betting fix attempt by telephonic eavesdropping. . . . The housing problem ended for Jim Tatum, New Maryland football coach, and his family when the president of the university, Dr. H. C. Byrd, made his own home available to the Tatums. . . . The Washington Lions and other Eastern League Hockey teams are playing for a trophy that they can't find. The Jimmy Walker Cup, solid silver trophy purchased at Cartier's in 1926, has been stolen from its niche in the Boston Garden. It was stolen once before, in 1934, and recovered in a New York pawnshop a year later. . . . The \$1000 attendance at the Georgetown-G. W. U. basketball game last week indicates that Washington could be a hot basketball town with the proper attractions.

MICKY VERNON, the Nats' No. 1 holdout, is playing a waiting game. He has been in Orlando, Fla., for several days, but hasn't communicated with Clark Griffith, who has headquarters in the town's biggest hotel. . . . Marty Servo, who gave up the world welterweight title six months ago when doctors advised him to pull out of his fight with Ray Robinson because of a serious nose condition, is back in training and ready to fight. . . . Army Quarterback Arnold Tucker was not one of the three West Point stars who applied for furloughs so they could play football, but the story is he will be in the Baltimore Colts' lineup in 1947. . . . One of the better Redskins ends, Clark Griffith, has been asked to be traded and probably will be, due to a salary wrangle. . . . Larry MacPhail's decision to bar the press from the Yankees' dressing room after ball games ought at least to win the Yankees the support of Stalin. . . . Omaha, Kentucky Derby winner and one of the great horses of the mid-thirties, is siring saddle horses in upper New York State at a \$15 fee, while horses he beat consistently are getting \$500 fees as masters in other studs, the Thoroughbred Record reports. . . . Ambitious kids who want to be big leaguers will turn to catching if they are wise. There aren't four good catchers in the American League. . . . Carey Scott, the left-handed sensation who won 30 games for the Nats' Orlando, Fla., farm team in 1946 and is now signed to a Washington contract, cost Clark Griffith \$100 when bought from Joe Stripp's Baseball School.

BREEDERS SHUDDER when mares give birth to twins, the Thoroughbred Record says. Twin foals are never identical and are always smaller than single foals. The success of twins in racing is so poor that many breeders don't bother to register them, and one or both are often killed at birth, so strong is the prejudice. . . . In 1944, the stud book showed 17 horses registered as twins, but the 1946 record covering their races as 2-year-olds show none of them won a race. . . . Louis B. Mayer, who will auction off his racing stable on February 27, gets a break from the fact that five of his 3-year-olds are eligible for the \$100,000 Santa Anita Derby and the colt Steptember is also entered for the \$100,000 Santa Anita Handicap, a circumstance that will encourage the bidding. . . . Freddy Corcoran, who says he will quit the P. G. A. unless the golf pros restore him to full charge of their tournament affairs, is owed the gratitude of the pros for developing their business. . . . The Redskins have drawn the greatest pro football crowds ever to turn out in six cities, Los Angeles, Chicago, Denver, Boston, Pittsburgh and Washington. . . . Despite the release of Dutch Leonard, the Nats' catchers will still be burdened by a trio of knuckle-balls, Roger Wolf, Mickey Haefner and Luman Harris. . . . Cuban sources report that Shortstop Gil Torres of the Nats and Catcher Mike Guerra, sold to the Phillies, will jump to the Mexican League.

WHEN THE FATHER-SON combination of Bull Lea and Armed won their Widener Handicap victories at Hialeah seven years apart, it was in the identical running time of 2:02 2-5. . . . The basketball scoring record for all time is held by Willie Kummer, old-time pro, who tallied 1404 points for Connellsville, Pa., in the Central League in 1911-12. However, under the rules of that time, Kummer shot all of his team's foul goals, accumulating 938 points that way. . . . Clark Griffith's reaction to the \$75,000 and \$80,000 salaries now being paid major league stars is understandable. When Griffith was the American League's leading pitcher and pennant-winning manager of the White Sox in 1901, his salary was \$3000 as playing manager. . . . Jim Wagner will launch his Connecticut ave. restaurant with a free-loading party to the press and radio folks on Wednesday. . . . The only right-handed hitting outfielder on the Nats' 40-man roster is a rookie who never played a game of organized ball. . . . Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler could learn more about baseball gambling by talking to hard-hit bookmakers than by investigating the players. . . . The odds on the 1947 pennant races, which will be posted in two weeks, will make the Cardinals and Red Sox heavy favorites to repeat their victories, with the Dodgers rated runners-up in the National League and the Yankees second choices in the American.

Rocky's Manager to View Hursey-Arnold Fight at Uline

By Morris Siegel
Post Reporter

A Washington bout between Rocky Graziano and the winner of Thursday night's engagement between Smokey Hursey and Billy Arnold moved a step toward reality yesterday when Irving Cohen, Graziano's manager, said he planned to come to Washington to watch the Hursey-Arnold clash.

Al Weil, copromoter of Thursday's Uline Arena scrap, wired Cohen an offer of \$15,000 for Graziano to box the winner here. Yesterday, in a telephone conversation with Weil, Cohen said he would like to see the show and would probably make some decision at that time.

Graziano and Arnold have fought before. The two met less than a year ago and Rocky stopped the Philadelphia warrior in a thumping, rousing brawl after being floored twice himself.

Cohen has never seen Hursey in action and told Weil he would like to see the local gladiator before accepting a match for Graziano with the winner.

Arnold, hitting the comeback trail after Graziano and later Fritz Zivic halted his meteoric rise, holds his first Washington workout at 2:30 this afternoon at the Liberty A. C. gym. He was scheduled to box here yesterday, but was delayed due to his trainer's illness.

Hursey, whose last victory was a round-K.O. of Howie Brodt at Turner's Arena Monday night, comes down from New York with his manager, Henry Armstrong, Monday to complete his work for the show.

FIGHT TALK: Matchmaker Gabe Menendez doesn't plan to run at Turner's Arena again until March 3. Laverne Roach, another former Marine, will probably too the show then. . . . Goldie Ahearn, bedridden for a week with an infected jaw, expects to be out and about by Monday. . . . Middleweight Aaron Perry, back from the West Coast after a financially successful journey, will be a ringside spectator Thursday evening. Perry may be signed for a big summer attraction here.

Janney Bowlers Win Team Title

Janney Playground team won the boys' division title in the Uncle Billy Wood Bowling Tournament yesterday at Lucky Strike.

Rolling up a total of 1494, the Janney team of Jack Whitecomb, John O'Neill, Billy Calhoun, Buddy Harris and Pat O'Neill finished ahead of Columbia and Taft Playgrounds.

High individual honors went to Jerry Bowman of Hillcrest Playground, who had both high game of 133 and high set with a 329. Over 250 boys from 11 to 16 years of age took part.

Five Teams Enter Conference Event

Boxers from North Carolina, South Carolina, The Citadel and Clemson will vie with ringsters of the University of Maryland for eight titles when College Park plays host to the Southern Conference boxing tournament February 28 and March 1.

Clemson and The Citadel have indicated they will send full eight-man teams. North and South Carolina will have at least some entries, and may turn up with full teams. First round eliminations—probably 16 bouts—will be fought Friday night, February 28.

Walter St. Denis Dies

New York, Feb. 15 (AP)—Walter St. Denis, widely known as a sports editor and boxing publicity man, died today. He would have been 70 years old March 19. St. Denis was born in Penbrooke, Ontario.

Armed 4-1-length Winner in McLennan

Tatum Books 10 Games For Terps

Navy Gives Penn State 58 to 43 Going-Over

A 10-game schedule, featured by the November 15 invasion of Griffith Stadium by North Carolina's Sugar Bowl Tarheels and their All-America prospect, Charley Justice, awaits University of Maryland's 1947 football hopefuls, it was announced yesterday by Athletic Director and Head Coach Jim Tatum.

Duquesne University of Pittsburgh is the sole newcomer on the card, while Delaware, boasting a record of 31 straight, will be met after a 30-year lapse. Last time they met Maryland State, coached by Dr. H. C. (Curley) Byrd, president of Maryland, defeated the Blue Hens, 20-0.

Two teams—Duke and Vanderbilt—over which the Terps have never scored a victory, are also included on the schedule. The Blue Devils and Commodores have scored four times each over the Terps.

West Virginia, which was played in 1945; South Carolina, Richmond, VPI and North Carolina State, all annual foes, will be met again.

Four of the foes—North Carolina, N. C. State, VPI and Delaware—played in bowl games last New Year's Day.

The October 4 and October 11 dates with Delaware and Richmond in all probability will be moved up to Friday night games.

The schedule:

Oct. 4—Delaware at College Park, Md.
Oct. 11—Richmond at College Park, Md.
Oct. 18—Duke at Durham, N. C.
Oct. 25—VPI at Blacksburg, Va.
Nov. 1—West Virginia at Griffith Stadium, N. C.
Nov. 8—Duke at Durham, N. C.
Nov. 15—North Carolina at College Park, Md.
Nov. 22—North Carolina State at College Park, Md.
Nov. 29—Duke at Durham, N. C.

Johnson Hits First Homer For Yankees

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 15 (AP)—Third Baseman Billy Johnson's 350-foot drive over the left, centerfield wall featured the New York Yankees' initial workout today, which lasted almost two hours at Sixto Escobar Field.

Right-handers Frank Hiller, Mel Queen, Don Johnson, Vic Raschi and Al Lyons and Southpaw Herb Karpel took turns on the pitching mound during the routine workout in warm, muggy weather.

Outfielder Joe DiMaggio, who recently had a bone spur removed from his left heel, did not put on a uniform, choosing instead to watch the workout from his hotel window which overlooks the park.

Dr. Mal Stevens, Yankee physician, said DiMaggio's heel still is too tender to permit activity. The outfielder probably will not see action until the squad moves to St. Petersburg, Fla.

He will remain with the squad on the Latin-American tour, however, to gain the benefit of the climate.

Tex Hughson Signs

Boston, Feb. 15 (AP)—Only two Boston Red Sox players remain unsigned for the 1947 season. Tex Hughson, a rookie who never played a game of organized ball, is expected to be signed today.

Club officials announced that Hughson mailed his contract from his home at San Marcos, Tex. Though salary terms were not disclosed, reliable sources said Hughson would receive about \$20,000. Last season he won 20 games and lost 11 and had an earned run average of 2.76. He topped American League hurlers in 1942 with 22 wins and six losses and in 1944 with 18 wins against five defeats.

Still unsigned were First Baseman Rudy York and Catcher Roy Partee, but neither were listed as holdouts.

3 More Dodgers Sign

New York, Feb. 15 (AP)—Newspaper Pitcher Vic Lombardi and First Baseman Howie Schultz and John Douglas signed today, making a total of 39 players who have agreed to terms with the club for 1947.

Lombardi, a 24-year-old 155-pounder, won 13 and lost 10 with the Dodgers last season, racking up an earned-run average of 2.89. Schultz, a 6-foot-6-inch right-hander, hit .253 for Brooklyn, while Douglas batted .307 with St. Paul of the American Association.

St. John's Marksmen Down Massanutten

The undefeated St. John's rifle team turned back Massanutten Military Academy of Woodstock, Va., 1361-1243, at St. John's yesterday.

St. John's . . . From . . .

St. John's	From	Knelt	Stand	Total
Shelley	97	94	82	273
Marshall	99	93	83	285
McVay	98	92	80	270
Garrett	96	90	78	264
Phillips	95	89	74	258
Total	485	458	397	1340

Massanutten . . . From . . .

Massanutten	From	Knelt	Stand	Total
Shelley	90	80	70	240
Marshall	88	78	68	234
McVay	86	76	66	228
Garrett	84	74	64	222
Phillips	82	72	62	216
Total	426	370	320	1116

Baltimore After Everybody in Sight, Including 'Skins

Young Colt Team Off to Good Start

By Al Costello
Post Reporter

For a bouncing baby of slightly over two months old, the Washington-owned Baltimore Colts club of the All-America Conference is beginning to make its neighbors hear and its bucking felt by the rest of the pro football world.

The Colts, backed by the ample billfold of a Washington group headed by Bob Rodenberg, already have:

- Lured Cecil Isbell, the old (31) years) Bollmaker All-America and Green Bay Packer passing star from his alma mater, Purdue, to coach the Colts at a figure that is something more than a widow's mite.
- Topped the Green Bay Packers, who drafted the same young man, in getting Ernie Case, South-



BABE RUTH's face shows the effects of his long illness as the former baseball star left French Hospital yesterday for his Riverside Drive apartment in New York. Ruth entered the hospital November 26 and underwent a serious neck operation on Feb. 6.

Former Stars Back Baseball School for Kids

Strong support to the living memorial for baseball's immortal Big Train—the Walter Johnson Memorial Baseball School for Boys—has been sounded by major league stars of former years now living in the Washington area.

Members of the Junior Board of Commerce said yesterday that responses to letters sent to the big leaguers—both stars of today and yesterday—indicated that Washington's youngsters will get expert instruction in how to play the game.

The baseball school—sponsored by the Junior Board of Commerce and The Washington Post, with the aid of the District Recreation Department—opens April 19.

Acting as instructors at 20 diamonds throughout the city will be the men who know the game best—members of the Washington Baseball Club, visiting major league stars, old-timers of the game and the Capital's outstanding sandlot stars.

Bill Werber, former Cincinnati Red's third baseman, was the first to respond to letters sent out by the Junior Board of Commerce asking stars of recent years to lend a hand in the instruction program.

Members of the JBC who formulated the idea to get Washington's youngsters in the game will meet with District Recreation department officials Tuesday to work out further details of the baseball school.

The Junior Board committee consists of Jesse Ott, chairman; Pete Chumbriss, John Jacobson, William Sardo and Howard de Franceaux.

The baseball school will operate on successive Saturdays for six weeks, including the grand opening on April 19, and will be followed by formation of neighborhood leagues, with league play beginning the first week in May and continuing through the summer.

Gilman Halts London, 45-33

Baltimore, Feb. 15 (AP)—Gilman School of Baltimore defeated London, 45-33, here yesterday. London led at the end of the first quarter, 12-7, but Gilman pulled ahead, 23-16, at half time and was never headed again. Joe Willis paced Gilman with 15 points, while Don Amussen led London with 12.

Gilman . . . From . . .

Gilman	From	Knelt	Stand	Total
Carroll	10	8	6	24
Willis	12	10	8	30
Amussen	8	6	4	18
Edwards	3	2	1	6
London	1	1	0	2
Total	34	25	19	78

London . . . From . . .

London	From	Knelt	Stand	Total
Amussen	8	6	4	18
Edwards	3	2	1	6
London	1	1	0	2
Total	12	9	5	26

St. Anthony's Defeats NTS, 30-24

St. Anthony's defeated NTS, 30-24, yesterday at NTS. Although seven fouls were called, neither team made a free throw. St. Anthony's led at the half, 20-10. Ted Lapalle of NTS was high scorer with 12 points. In the J. V. game, St. Anthony's downed NTS 50-13.

St. Anthony's . . . From . . .

St. Anthony's	From	Knelt	Stand	Total
Amussen	10	8	6	24
Edwards	8	6	4	18
London	3	2	1	6
Total	21	16	11	48

NTS . . . From . . .

NTS	From	Knelt	Stand	Total
Amussen	8	6	4	18
Edwards	3	2	1	6
London	1	1	0	2
Total	12	9	5	26

Terps' Quatrocci Lost for Season

The University of Maryland boxing team received a severe blow yesterday when it was discovered that Andy Quatrocci, the Terps' star 130-pounder, had broken a bone in his right hand and will be out for the rest of the season.

Quatrocci, a freshman from Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered the broken bone in the third round of his bout with Bob Thomasian of Kings Point. Quatrocci went on to win the contest, but it was the first time this year that the Terps failed to K. O. his opponent.

This is the second time that Quatrocci has been stopped by a broken bone. He fractured a bone in his left hand in pre-season training and was forced to miss the first two matches against Virginia and Bucknell.

St. Albans Bows, 38-36

St. Andrews School of Middle-town, Del., came from behind in the last period to nose out St. Albans, 38-36, in an Interstate Athletic Conference game at St. Albans.

Buddy Merrivether was high scorer for the visitors with 15 points, while Roger Kingsbury's 13 were tops for St. Albans.

Along Corps will enter teams, along with numerous other colleges, high schools and rifle clubs. Five major trophies, topped by the D. C. Rifle Team Trophy, will be awarded in the event, which is sponsored jointly by the Marine Corps Headquarters Rifle Club and the University of Maryland.

45 Rifle Teams Vie

In its first renewal since 1942 the sixth D. C. small-bore rifle team match will attract 45 teams to the University of Maryland's indoor range February 22.

The host school, Georgetown, George Washington, Navy and the Marine Corps will enter teams, along with numerous other colleges, high schools and rifle clubs. Five major trophies, topped by the D. C. Rifle Team Trophy, will be awarded in the event, which is sponsored jointly by the Marine Corps Headquarters Rifle Club and the University of Maryland.

Gelding Gets \$24,300; Gains Fifth In Winnings

Hialeah, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Armed today drove another big "stake" into his championship claim when he captured the \$21,550 McLennan Handicap by four lengths before an admiring, jam-packed throng of 22,485, tops for this year.

Warren Wright's leading money-winning gelding of all time, a 1-to-4 favorite, was not under pressure as he completed the mile and a furlong in 1:50 flat under 130 pounds, the most ever carried in the stake, first run back in 1934.

Augustus A. Naim's Eternal Reward, whose most important victory came at Washington Park last summer in the American Derby, was second by a length and a half over Art Rooney's Westminister, hero of Tropical Park's double event.

In accounting for his third triumph in as many starts here this season, Armed took another long stride toward his goal of replacing his retired stablemate, Whirlaway, as world's leading money cleaner. Armed Gets \$24,300.

His share of today's purse was \$24,300, jumping the onetime lead pony of the Calumet Farm to \$415,875 and sending him past First Fiddle for fifth place on the universal standing. The Fiddle won \$398,610. Seabiscuit is fourth with \$437,730, a figure which Armed is expected to pass a week hence in the \$50,000 Added Widener, for which all eight of today's McLennan starters are named.

Armed, on the outside and close up all the way, gave the impression he could have taken the lead at any stage of the race—the same race he was beaten in a year ago by Concoman prior to reversing that decision in the subsequent Widener.

Forced to take the outside path when five horses battled for command going to the first turn, the smallest but great-hearted Calumet cannon ball was taken under snug restraint by Doug Dodson as they swept into the backstretch in third place, less than three lengths off the pace-making Westminister and Respingo.

Moves to Leaders

The little brown 6-year-old champion drew alongside that pair before they completed the run along the far side. Respingo was first to check around the last turn. Westminister, hero of the 1945 Narragansett Special, stuck to his task gamely but to no avail against the best horse in Florida, if not in the country. As they straightened for home, Armed imposed his will upon his rival 6-year-old, making Westminister falter as he bounded into the clear. Dodson took a fresh hold on the reins in the late stages. Eternal Reward staged his expected stretch rush to nip Westminister but could not menace Bull Lea's gallant son.

Cable, Respingo, Top Reward, Statesman and War Watch were bunched as named behind the front field.

Left in place, which probably would have been second choice, was one of the scratches, Overcast. Dan Chappell preferring to await the mile and a quarter Widener.

In 43 starts, Armed now has 27 firsts, 9 seconds and 2 thirds to his credit.

St. John's Loses Swimming Meet

Front Royal, Va., Feb. 15.—Randolph-Macon Academy, had an easy victory this afternoon in a swimming meet with St. John's Prep of Washington, with a final count of 51 to 15.

The visitors won only two of the eight events. In the opening 40-yard freestyle race, MacDonald of St. John's finished first and D. Callahan of St. John's won the 220-yard freestyle event. In all other events the visitors scored three places only.

Merrick Takes Triple Bill Feature

Johnny Cinnotti's basket in the last fifteen seconds gave the Merrick Boys Club 90-pounders a 12-11 victory over Alexandria yesterday in a triple header at the Merrick gym.

In the 90-pound J.V. game Alexander triumphed over Merrick, 23-7, paced by Charles O'Shea's 8 points and Alexandria again defeated the host club, 35-27, in the 105-pound contest. Dick Rawlett starred for the winners with 14 points.

AAU Boxing Meet Scheduled Feb. 27

The eighteenth annual District AAU Boxing Tournament will be held February 27 at Catholic University, Chairman Jerry Looney announced yesterday.

Weighing-in will take place February 25 at the boxing commission offices. Besides opening night, bouts will be held March 5, 14, 21 and 28.

Results

COLLEGE BASKETBALL			
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
Columbia 41	Columbia 41	Columbia 41	Columbia 41
BOXING			
Army 6	Army 6	Army 6	Army 6
John 14	John 14	John 14	John 14
John 14	John 14	John 14	John 14
John 14	John 14	John 14	John 14
FENCING			
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
RIFLE			
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
SWIMMING			
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6
Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6	Mar 6

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

The United States faces a real danger economically: forgetting how the rest of the world lives and what we must do about it in the long run. True we have had our strikes and will have more of them; true, also, prices have started to drop a bit and a few business men here and there have suffered inventory losses; and department store sales are not showing the brilliant gains they formerly did.

But, compared to what's happening elsewhere, these are economic peccadilloes. In China, starvation is commonplace and inflation is accelerating; a gallon of gasoline costs 250 Chinese dollars. In Great Britain, the coal crisis has forced industry to shut down and has generated mass unemployment. In Russia, not only is food scarce but breakdowns in the five-year plan—as one industry after another fails to achieve its economic goals—increases the pressure to produce machinery, trucks, and other equipment at the expense of consumer goods.

Future: More of the Same

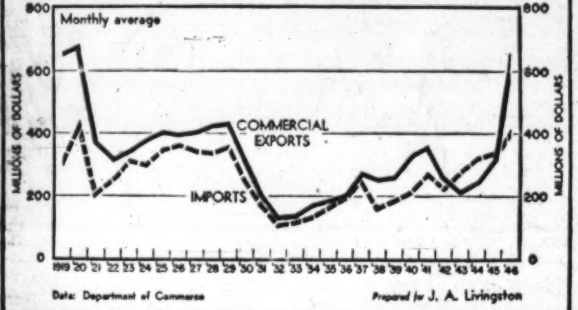
The contrast between the United States and the world is dramatized by the international trade statistics for 1946. Once again, the United States has a whopping big export balance—a so-called "favorable trade balance" (see chart). Last year United States commercial exports (that means exports that were paid for) came to \$7,900,000,000; imports amounted to \$4,900,000,000; so that left the United States with a surplus for three billion dollars. And that omits lend-lease and UNRRA deliveries of \$1,700,000,000. For the future, the outlook is more of the same. Only by getting food, clothes, and machinery from over here can nations in Europe and Asia keep body and plant together.

The trends of the twentieth century have worked against foreign trade. Before the first World War, United States overseas trade was primarily with Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Japan. This country customarily sold more goods than it bought. But other nations had a way to redress the balance of payment.

Prior to the first World War the United States was a debtor nation. Foreign nations, like Great Britain, France, Germany and the Nether-

U. S.-BUYER AND SELLER

Since V-J Day foreign trade has expanded rapidly. Both imports and exports are near the '20 levels.



lands had a big investment stake in this country. Each year, we had to pay interest and dividends on those investments. Those payments provided the rest of the world with some of the dollars needed to buy United States goods.

World Vs. U. S.

Not so after World War I. During that war, this country lent great sums to Great Britain and France. Consequently, the rest of the world no longer receives dividends and interest from the United States. Indeed, it has to raise dollars to pay dividends and interest over here.

World War II made the problem even worse. Before 1939, the United States had a small merchant marine. United States exports were shipped in foreign vessels. We paid for that service in dollars. Then Britain was the great maritime power of the world. But now, as the result of sinkings of British ships during the war and a record-breaking shipbuilding program over here, the United States is the world's great maritime nation. So another source of income for foreigners is cut off.

The plight of the Rest-of-the-World versus the United States can best be summed up by what happened in the third quarter of last year. We sold \$3,900,000,000 of goods and services to foreigners. They paid for 46 per cent with other goods and services, for 3 per cent with cash, for 28 per cent with loans. The rest, 23 per cent, was a gift (lend-lease or UNRRA). In short, more than half of the goods received was on the cuff or as a present. Obviously, such a one-way traffic cannot continue indefinitely.

Ultimately, foreign countries (European particularly) will have to balance their purchases over here with delivery of other goods and services. That will have to await, in part, the rebuilding of their industries. But it depends also on a wise United States tariff policy. The United States must prepare for the day when imports will not only balance exports, but leave something over so that foreign countries can pay interest on their debts.

To Sell Is To Buy

There's no other way out, as American Military Governments abroad well realize. The AMG in Japan and Germany has sponsored foreign trade shows to demonstrate to American manufacturers and merchants what they might be able to bring into the United States at a profit. Yet, even now, some members of Congress are talking about revising the nation's reciprocal trade policy. That's another way of suggesting that tariffs should be revised upward. And that, in turn, is another way of making it harder for other nations to sell goods in this market, another way of making world trade even more lopsided than it is.

Let's not forget that one of the factors buoying domestic business today is the high volume of United States exports, both of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. But if we raise tariffs and cut off the opportunity of foreigners to sell in this market, then inevitably we will force curtailment of purchases here. In foreign trade, to sell you have to buy.

Atlas Asset Value

Increases to \$36.06

New York, Feb. 15 (AP)—Indicated asset value of common stock of Atlas Corp. rose to approximately \$36.06 a share on December 31, compared with \$34.14 a year earlier, Floyd B. Odum, president, announced today.

Odum informed stockholders the common stock had been placed on a quarterly basis, and the first quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share had been declared payable March 20 to holders of record February 28. Last August the simultaneous dividend was increased to 75 cents a share.

Sharon Steel Raises

Dividend Payment

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 15 (AP)—Sharon Steel Corp. today declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, raising the rate from 35 cents a share. The dividend is payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Sharon paid 25 cents a share the first quarter of 1946 and 35 cents on the three last quarters.

Lumber Shipments

Lumber shipments of 400 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 7.9 per cent above production for the week ending February 8, 1947. In the same week new orders of those mills were 1.3 per cent below production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills, amounted to 62 per cent of stocks.

New York Cotton

New York, Feb. 15 (AP)—Cotton futures finished 1.50 to 2.15 a bale higher than to bid in active dealings. A scarcity of cotton in the market, combined with a buying was again predicated on the light situation of the staple.

The cotton market for the week advanced about 3.00 a bale. Traders were advised of favorable reports regarding business in the domestic textile market, where mills were said to be selling cotton for delivery into the third quarter of 1947 at around prices.

Open High Low Close
March 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
April 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
May 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
June 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
July 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
August 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
September 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
October 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
November 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
December 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
Total 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
Settlement 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
March 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
April 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
May 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
June 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
July 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
August 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
September 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
October 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
November 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
December 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
Total 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40
Settlement 32.35 32.50 32.35 32.40 +40

Stocks Rise

Irregularly in Dull Trading

New York, Feb. 15 (AP)—Stocks today finished a downward wedge with the market virtually at a standstill and mild irregularity ruling.

Throughout the five-day stretch individual favorites were propped by pleasing dividends and earnings in addition to hopes for tax relief and the maintenance of business health. More than offsetting these bullish factors, however, was pushing on the lengthy upswing to

peaks since last August owing to the belief that a sizable technical correction was in the cards. Strength of commodities was a bolstering influence.

Price variations were in minor fractions, on the whole, during the short session and the ticker tape frequently idled. The direction was obscure at the close. Transfers of 440,000 shares were the smallest since January 25 which, in turn, were a low since January 4. They compared with 930,000 last Saturday. For the five-day stretch the aggregate was 5,317,400 shares against 7,908,233 in the preceding six-session week.

The Associated Press 60-stock composite was off .1 of a point at 68 and for the week showed a net decline of a full point. In the two previous weeks the upturn was 3.8 points.

On the day Sharon Steel was up 1/2 at 35 1/2 after a dividend payment. Caterpillar Tractor advanced 1 1/4 at 61 1/4. Modest improvement was retained by United States Rubber, International Harvester, American Airlines, Electric Power & Light, Southern Pacific, Texas Co., Philip Morris, Sheraton and American Smelting.

Allied Chemical dropped 2 at 177. Dow Chemical 1 1/2 at 170 and Johns-Manville 1 1/2 at 132 1/2. Recessions were recorded for United States Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, New York Central, Northern Pacific, American Woolen, Pepsi-Cola, Woolworth and Kennecott.

The Saturday bond division held to a slim groove.

In the Curb Cities Service preferred jumped 4 points to 174 in further reflection of the company's amended retirement plan for the senior issue. The common, though, was off 5/8. Turnover here was 290,000 shares versus 360,000 a week ago.

Business Briefs

Of D. C. Interest

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.

Directors of the Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., have declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share on the common stock payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 4.

Columbia Life Underwriters

Philip B. Hobbs, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, will address a meeting of the District chapter of the organization at luncheon on February 27 in the Shoreham Hotel.

Residential Appraisers

Seward Mott, executive director of the Urban Land Institute will be the principal speaker before the regular monthly dinner meeting of Washington Chapter, Society of Residential Appraisers, at Lee Baxter, secretary, disclosed yesterday.

Mott, who will be assisted in an illustrated address by his associate, Max Werley, will talk on Land Planning of Subdivision with Relation to Valuation.

The affair will be held at the Burlington Hotel, starting at 6:30 p. m., Tuesday.

American Airlines

Despite weather conditions which caused cancellation of some flights in and out of Washington, American Airlines last month shattered all previous January passenger and air freight records for the Capital.

A total of 19,625 persons left the National Airport during the month aboard American planes, topping by more than 3000 the previous all-time January high, set in 1946, when 16,461 passengers left Washington.

Saving & Loan Institute

Two new courses of study have been added to the classes already being conducted by Washington Chapter, American Savings & Loan, chairman of the education committee, announced yesterday.

Planned to begin at the opening of the second semester, the first course on "Customer Relations and Office Procedure" will get under way Tuesday evening at the National Permanent Building Association, 10th and G. p. n. w.

Instructor will be William E. Poulton, treasurer of the Columbia Federal Savings & Loan Association.

The other new study class, "Statistical Guide to Management" will be conducted by Charles M. Torrance, chief, operating analysis division, Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.

This group will begin classes Wednesday evening at the Federal Home Loan Administration Building, 1st and Indiana ave. n. w.

Earnings Statements

Owens-Illinois Glass Co. reported yesterday net profit of \$13,246,833 for 1946, equal to \$4.54 a share, compared with \$7,793,807, or \$3.30 a share, in 1945.

Household Finance Corp. reported for 1946 net profit of \$5,669,090, equal to \$2.43 a common share, compared with \$4,851,948, or \$1.96 a share, in 1945.

Commodity Index

New York, Feb. 15.—The Associated Press weighted price index for 25 commodities today advanced to 170.10; previous day, 169.98; year ago, 169.34; month ago, 169.17; 1946-47, 169.17; 1945-46, 169.17; 1944-45, 169.17; 1943-44, 169.17; 1942-43, 169.17; 1941-42, 169.17; 1940-41, 169.17; 1939-40, 169.17; 1938-39, 169.17; 1937-38, 169.17; 1936-37, 169.17; 1935-36, 169.17; 1934-35, 169.17; 1933-34, 169.17; 1932-33, 169.17; 1931-32, 169.17; 1930-31, 169.17; 1929-30, 169.17; 1928-29, 169.17; 1927-28, 169.17; 1926-27, 169.17; 1925-26, 169.17; 1924-25, 169.17; 1923-24, 169.17; 1922-23, 169.17; 1921-22, 169.17; 1920-21, 169.17; 1919-20, 169.17; 1918-19, 169.17; 1917-18, 169.17; 1916-17, 169.17; 1915-16, 169.17; 1914-15, 169.17; 1913-14, 169.17; 1912-13, 169.17; 1911-12, 169.17; 1910-11, 169.17; 1909-10, 169.17; 1908-09, 169.17; 1907-08, 169.17; 1906-07, 169.17; 1905-06, 169.17; 1904-05, 169.17; 1903-04, 169.17; 1902-03, 169.17; 1901-02, 169.17; 1900-01, 169.17; 1899-00, 169.17; 1898-99, 169.17; 1897-98, 169.17; 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TRUMAN

From Page 1

on the President, serving him the day's special roast beef and potatoes. George Belle was bashful about giving Mr. Truman the bill afterward. He took out a \$1 bill, autographed it, and insisted that she take it.

On the way into the Dee and Butch tavern, the President encountered two men he had known since they were farm boys and playmates. They were J. Conley Pugh and Emmet Kemper.

Mr. Truman addressed them as "Conley" and "Emmet" and they called him "Harry."

"I'm sorry to hear about your mother," said Pugh. "How is she getting along?"

"She's resting easy," said the President. "But they haven't set her leg yet, and that's going to be painful."

In view of the nature of Mr. Truman's visit here, newspapermen had made a point of not bothering him. However, four of them happened to be in the Dee and Butch tavern when he walked in. They pushed back their chairs and started to get to their feet, but he waved them down.

"Keep your seats," he said, "you're in the country now."

Mr. Truman and his companions took a table next to that of the reporters. Two tables away sat three secret service men. However, there wasn't a uniformed policeman nearer than Kansas City, 17 miles away.

The President told the newsmen that he decided to eat out because "Mary had so much to do."

As George Belle flitted back and forth with food, a juke box gave out with "Filipino Baby" and "Divorce COD." A sign above it read: "No dancing."

Another sign, hanging over an aperture dividing the dining room and the kitchen, said: "Unless you are a food inspector, keep out of the kitchen."

Greeted By Axiel

As President Truman was preparing to leave, a tall, smiling young man came up and greeted him. He was Enos Axtell, who was Mr. Truman's hand-picked candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Fifth Congressional District.

Axtell won out over Roger Slaughter in the August primary, but went down to defeat before Albert Reeves in the Republican sweep of November 5.

Later in the afternoon, at the home of the disabled Mrs. Truman, Dr. Graham held a consultation with two other physicians, Dr. Joseph Greene of Independence, and Dr. Gertrude McKee of Belton, an osteopath.

Reporting on this later to reporters, Dr. Graham said that the X-ray pictures showed that Mrs. Truman had suffered a complete break of the right hip. He said the fracture was at the head of the femur.

He said that it had been decided to treat Mrs. Truman "conservatively"—that is, to use traction to pull the bone into position, and not to try and set it. He said that she had a very restful night and was in no pain.

Spirits Pick Up

"Her spirits picked up tremendously when she saw the President," Graham said. "The doctors hope to get her out of bed as soon as possible to forestall any complications, such as pneumonia or bed sores. All in all, her condition is very good, and Miss Mary Jane Truman is proving to be a splendid nurse."

He said that no professional nurse had been retained, and explained that Miss Truman's skill made one unnecessary. Talking about the nonagenarian Mrs. Truman, he said, with undisguised admiration:

"She's got a lot of fire and fight and she has to get well."

He said that he hoped to get Mrs. Truman into a wheel chair in about six weeks. Asked how long she would have to use the wheel chair, he said probably for the rest of her life.

Takeoff Set at 2 P. M.

Dr. Graham said he had advised President Truman that he could safely leave for Washington tomorrow, and he reported that the Chief Executive set the hour for the takeoff at 2 p. m.

The White House physician did not know, however, whether that was local time or Washington time.

President Truman was to spend the night at the Muebach Hotel in Kansas City. His home in Independence is closed and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wallace, is spending the winter in the White House.

In flying from Washington to Grandview in the Sacred Cow this morning, Mr. Truman had an entourage so small that it might have been some kind of a record. Only two men were with him, besides the Secret Service men. These were Dr. Graham and Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, his military aide.

Mr. Truman was met at the Grandview Airport by George Wallace, his brother-in-law; T. J. Strickler, a long-time friend and father of Margaret Truman's voice coach, and United States Marshal Canali.

Italy Concerned Over Yugoslavia Offer to Trieste

Rome, Feb. 15.—Yugoslavia has offered to pay "virtually all" of the expenses of the new free State of Trieste, informed sources disclosed tonight.

News of the Yugoslav offer was received with excitement and concern in Italian governmental circles. Convinced that such an economic arrangement would inevitably result in Trieste being annexed to Yugoslavia, the Italian government busied itself tonight preparing a counterproposal.

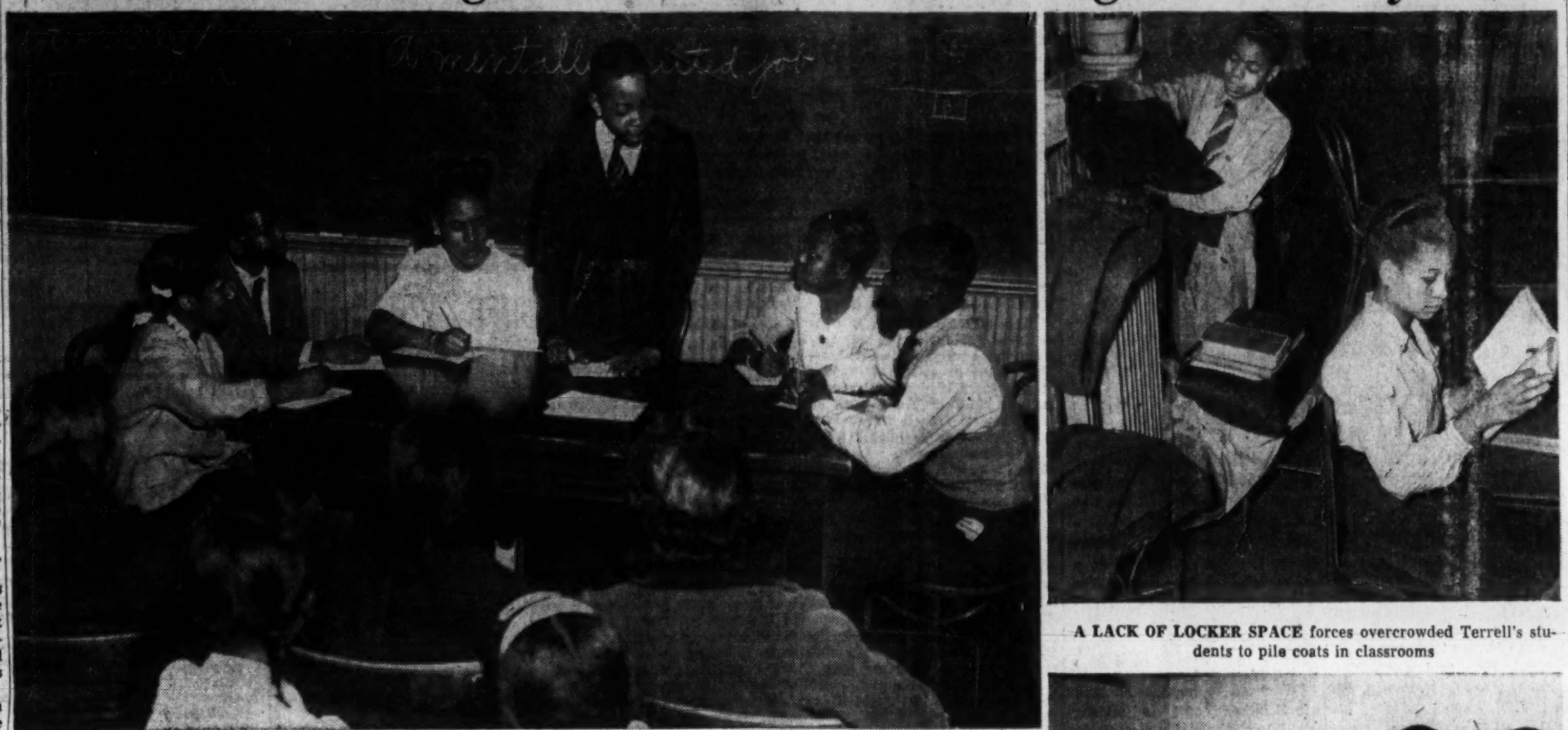
The U. N. Fact-Finding Commission arrived in Rome by plane today from Trieste, where it questioned Italian and Yugoslav bankers and industrialists.

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Wadsworth in Iraq

Baghdad, Iraq, Feb. 15.—United States Ambassador George Wadsworth today presented his credentials to Crown Prince Abdul Ilah, Regent of Iraq.

Terrell Junior Wages Educational Battle Against Heavy Odds



A LACK OF LOCKER SPACE forces overcrowded Terrell's students to pile coats in classrooms

TERRELL'S STUDENT COUNCIL teaches students to run meetings along parliamentary lines. Louis Duncan, Jr., 14, president, of 540 5th st. se., stands to address members at council table



IN OVERCROWDED HOME ECONOMICS ROOM six Terrell girls use one stove. Although one of the top needs of Terrell students is early vocational training, the school's home economics department is inadequately equipped and the only workshop for boys has neither usable equipment nor equipment space

SCHOOL

From Page 1

U. N. Probers Plan to Visit Salonika Next

Athens, Greece, Feb. 15 (AP).—The United Nations Balkan inquiry commission decided today to visit Salonika and other "places of interest" to the commission not far from Athens.

Mark Ethridge, the United States delegate, presented a plan for future commission work which was adopted unanimously. The commission probably will travel to Salonika by air next week.

Ethridge suggested that a special team of "youthful and brilliant members" of the commission's advisory staff visit other alleged trouble spots.

The commission also accepted a Greek invitation to visit Iannitsa, where five condemned men have offered to give evidence concerning Balkan differences.

Ethridge received unanimous consent to limit rebuttal statements before the commission to 1 hour. The Greek leftist EAM organization will be heard for 2 hours at the next meeting. And other leftist groups will be allowed 1 hour each.

Bethesda Citizens To Meet at School

Proposed midterm registration for Bethesda schools will be discussed at an open meeting of the East Bethesda Citizens Association tomorrow at 8 p. m. at Lynbrook School.

Other subjects will include a school safety driving program, expansion of school health services, and classes for backward children. Attention will focus on the problems of Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, Our Lady of Lourdes and Lynbrook schools.

Speakers include Edgar M. Douglas, assistant superintendent of schools for Montgomery County; Father Fisher of Our Lady of Lourdes School; and Joseph Gardner of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School Parent-Teachers Association.

Wife Slayer Suspect Arrested in Tulsa

Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 15 (AP).—David Edman, sr., 40, wealthy, retired war contractor who pampered his 17-year-old son but killed the boy's mother, was arrested today as he approached a telephone office for a money order.

"I should have killed myself long before this," he told the detectives and then broke down into hysterical sobbing.

He readily admitted killing his 38-year-old divorced wife, Ruth, and signed a waiver of extradition to Columbus, Ind. Again he became hysterical and was locked in a padded cell.

neither usable equipment nor space. The same is true of the print shop. The home economics department for the girls has one washbasin, eight old-fashioned sewing machines, of which five won't work, and a one-room apartment furnished with dilapidated contributions from parents. Yet what these boys and girls need most is early vocational training and good work habits.

Children Play in Street

The academic work is no less handicapped by overcrowded classrooms with bad lighting, because the rooms have been divided regardless of window space. There is no library because the Health Department took it over as a dental clinic for 15 other schools. The hole in the wall that contains what few books the school library boasts would deter anyone from the pursuit of knowledge.

As none of these old schools (and there are many of them in the District) have a playground, the children play either in the street, a main artery and fire lane, or in a small, treeless triangle of dirt, just across the street.

Diagonally across from the school, at 1st and New York ave., there is a large, inclosed playground for white children. No body uses it, as only a handful of white families live in the apartments nearby. Yet the hordes of Negro children do without play space. Heaven and our confused and confusing government only know why.

Learn Parliamentary Rules

Formerly Miss Chase had a large and active boys' club, which used the gymnasium every evening. But so limited are recreational facilities that after 5:30 the school gymnasium had to be turned over to adults, who are Federal Government workers. Until that hour the teachers keep the building humming with after-school activities. Then the children go out into their overcrowded homes or the streets.

As the children love music, Miss Chase and the staff organize as many musicals by professionals or by the children as can be crowded into the program.

In the student council, the minor society and class organizations boys and girls learn to run meetings on parliamentary lines. They carry this training into the churches, where they organize choirs and run youth assemblies and other groups.

When the children leave school at 5:30, the teachers' hardest work begins. They have meetings with the parents of problem children either at school or in the homes. The P.T.A. with a membership of 200 includes not only parents but cousins, aunts and uncles, who enjoy the lectures by leading experts in nutrition, health, etc., and the socials at which the lectures are discussed.

By means of block meetings, the parents and teachers carry their every day, I'd wonder what was the return on the investment. Such

happening. Lots of the children come in Monday morning shaking and frightened because they have seen drunken brawls, disorder and vice of every kind. We comfort them individually if they are badly upset. It is a help to them just to have somebody to talk to. They are a group of emotionally unstable youngsters due to the living conditions. Any home mess upsets them completely.

Services Quiet Classes

"We found it advisable to have devotional services every Monday morning, with Bible readings and talks by a priest or clergyman, because it gives all the children a chance to quiet down."

"We have children come in here half-dressed sometimes, and so many that have had no breakfast that we give them oatmeal, toast and milk free in order that hunger won't keep their minds off lessons. The teachers used to pay for these breakfasts themselves, but now the school clubs give movies and dances to raise this money."

Continued Miss Chase. "They are not only able but warm-hearted people. Often they go without new shoes and dresses to clothe the pupils, especially when some poor youngster would have to stay away from graduation without their help."

Task Is Impossible

"We are trying above all things to teach our children to live peacefully, useful lives and get on with each other. Of course it's impossible to do a first rate job when there aren't enough seats and the big classes have to be held in the basement cafeteria or the assembly hall."

The first appropriation for the construction of a new building is in the 1948 budget. It ought to be the kind of building that can accommodate these children for their possible living conditions. The better the equipment, the greater

the return on the investment. Such

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Church Group to Study Part in Economy

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15 (AP).—What should the churches do about economic problems? Can Christian principles have a bigger part in economic life? Four hundred delegates from 25 denominations will try to answer those questions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in a conference unlike any other in American religious history.

Labor-management issues will be among those discussed by men and women including: Episcopalians, Walter Reuther, Lutheran; Charles Poletti, Baptist; Representative Ralph Gwinn (R-N.Y.), Methodist; and Boris Sheshkin, Eastern Orthodox.

The name of the meeting is "The National Conference on the Church and Economic Life." About 280 of the 400 delegates are laymen, the others clergymen.

The sponsor is the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which includes 25 denominations claiming a total membership of 26 million. All are Protestant except three Eastern Orthodox churches.

Charles P. Taft, an Episcopalian, Cincinnati lawyer, and son of the

late President Taft, is president of the Federal Council. He will be chairman of the conference and will make the only speech on the schedule.

The delegates will take up three big questions:

1. What are the issues in economic life about which the Christian church should be most concerned?

2. What is the responsibility of the church toward resolving these issues on Christian principles?

3. What should be the program of the churches in meeting their responsibility?

The delegates were chosen by their own denominations but will state their own views. Whatever they decide will not be binding on the various church organizations, but their conclusions are expected to carry weight.

Following are the nine topic chairmen who will guide the discussion in three groups: Howard Cooney, former president, National Association of Manufacturers; Paul C. Homan, president, Studebaker Corp.; Kermit Eby, research director, CIO; Spencer

Miller, Jr., New Jersey State Highway Commission; Boris Shishkin, AFL director of research; Charles Poletti, former Lieutenant Governor of New York; Arthur S. Flemming, United States Civil Service Commission; Richard Tucker, vice president, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; and Carl R. Hutchison, educational director, Ohio Farm Bureau.

Charles Seaver, writer on economic subjects, is chairman of the committee on report, and Dr. L. L. Landon, professor at Yale Divinity School, is secretary.

Other leaders who will help direct the work of the conference include Right Rev. William Scarlett, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church; Dr. J. R. Mutchmor, secretary, board of Evangelism and Social Service, United Church of Canada; Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State; E. R. Bowen, retiring secretary, Cooperative League, U. S. A.; Dr. Owen Pence, YMCA; Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association of America; and Reuther, president, CIO United Automobile Workers of America.

fast to 10 p. m. six days a week. A good school in an area like this is the cheapest and most humane way of taking the load off the courts, welfare department, correctional institutions and private charities.

As the school facilities are deplorable and the work endless, the teacher turnover is heavy. Temporary teachers change every semester. The situation would be worse were it not for the fact that the principal's enthusiasm and the challenge of the job hold a number of them. Actually the life of a devoted teacher in such an area is so exhausting that nobody can take it for long without a missionary zeal.

The outstanding achievement of Miss Chase is that there is discipline, order and continuity of effort in her school. The police tell me they are called in to quell riots in other schools in this area, whether for white or for colored children. Never is their help required at Terrell Junior High.

No Chance for Gaiety

To be sure there is not the gaiety and brightness when classes change, the free and orderly movement of free yet orderly children which I saw last week in the spacious hallways of Alice Deal Junior High.

These little Negro boys and girls walk quietly, solemnly, in military array because the corridors are too dark for gaiety and too narrow to permit of more freedom. They wait patiently in line while other classes have the right of way.

The limited space, its dreariness and its restrictions, is already conditioning them to the lack of freedom, beauty, and social spontaneity which are to be their unhappy lot until we Americans realize that our whole society pays the price for its callous injustice to the Negro.

Next Sunday, Mrs. Meyer will report on the educational program of Jefferson Junior High School, 8th and H sts. se.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
Sunday, February 16, 1947
9 M

Britain Moves To Speed Up Disarmament

By Peter Kihss

New York, Feb. 15.—Great Britain moved today to hasten United Nations work on disarmament by naming Sir Alexander Cadogan, its Security Council representative, as British member of the new commission for conventional armaments, and indicating it would have proposals of a general nature to submit for early consideration.

Britain was the first nation to act in response to a prodding circular from Assistant Secretary-General Arkady Sobolev, the 11 member nations to name their representatives and to state when they would be ready to meet.

The new commission is to submit a first report within three months—that is, by May 13. The British said they were ready to meet at once.

Jebb to Head Committee

The British were further disclosed to have named Gladwyn Jebb, assistant undersecretary of state, as head of a special interdepartmental committee in London, to study the recent assembly disarmament resolution and make recommendations for its implementation.

Indications were that other nations would designate their council representatives to sit in the armory—Warren R. Austin, for the United States; Alexandre Parodi, or his alternate, Guy de la Tournelle, for France; Fernand van Langenhove, for Belgium; Faris el Khouri, for Syria. The likelihood was that the Soviet Union would designate Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Meanwhile, Gromyko was completing a document on Soviet "proposals, additions and amendments" to the first report of the Atomic Energy Commission, for the next council session Tuesday.

Soviet to Give Views

The Soviet document was expected to include:

1. A demand for an immediate international convention prohibiting atomic weapons.

2. A recommendation that a system of international control be worked out thereafter specifically within the framework of the Security Council. This would restrict the autonomy envisaged for the atomic authority by United States proposals, embodied in the commission report.

3. Some kind of change in powers of the proposed international control agency. To permit it to possess and manage atomic production plants.

4. A declaration that decisions on sanctions against atomic violators should be taken by the Security Council, including the principle of great-power unanimity—the so-called veto.

In another U. N. development, Albanian envoy Hysni Kapa arrived to represent his country in council hearings on a British complaint against Albania. The council will take up the case next week, the Associated Press said.

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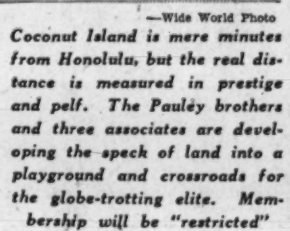
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—Wide World Photo

Coconut Island is mere minutes from Honolulu, but the real distance is measured in prestige and pelf. The Pauley brothers and three associates are developing the speck of land into a playground and crossroads for the globe-trotting elite. Membership will be "restricted"

Atomic Energy Kills Weeds, Spares Lawns

CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETARY. NO. 10. REPRODUCING OFFENSE.

They Play With Dynamite

'Gift' Packages Fun To N.Y. Bomb Squad

AN OFFICIAL in an important foreign ministry returned one evening to his New York apartment. Awaiting him was a package from a woman in Detroit. He picked it up—and something inside rumbled. Being a prudent man, he notified the police.

In a small, two-room office across the street from police headquarters, two members of the bomb squad gathered up their gear and departed. A few other bomb squad detectives, though not on call, joined them. From his Manhattan apartment, Lieut. Charles W. Beakley, head of the squad, rolled on the alarm, too.

A big, green emergency truck sped clanging to the scene. Using special grips to keep the box level, patrolmen deposited it in an open area of nearby Central Park.

The bomb squad arrived from downtown. For 10 minutes two men hovered over the box, looking and listening with their special apparatus.

The tough part was ahead. According to department rules and regulations, only one man at a time may work on a suspected bomb—under the realistic theory that the fewer dead cops the better. The man assigned to the job, a lonely figure, picked up his tools and began opening the box.

Bomb Was Souvenir
After a few minutes of surgical probing, he shouted, "It is a bomb." A piece of paper fluttered out. He read: "I am sending you this souvenir from my nephew."

Then the foreign official remembered his nephew with the Royal Air Force in Africa. The nephew had a girl in Detroit. The bomb squad—amiable, easygoing men in spite of their occupation—shook hands all around and departed.

The squad doesn't mind. Being dyed-in-the-wool bomb buffs, they enjoy any call—the real thing or a false alarm—because it gives them an opportunity to perfect their package-opening techniques.

The thing gets to be more than a job with us," Lieutenant Beakley explains. "The men on the day shift always go out with the night shift if a call comes in just as they're leaving. Why, if a call came right now and I asked a couple of the boys to stay behind, they'd be offended."

This sounds like all play and no work. But every so often—and they never know when—the bomb squad detectives run up against the real thing.

Two Men Killed
During the World's Fair their two best men, Ferdinand A. Socha and Joseph J. Lynch, lost a race with death by about two minutes. They were taking apart a ticking time bomb intended for the British Pavilion. They had already opened the outer package and actually seen the bomb when it exploded. Both were instantly killed.

With that tragedy in their minds, bomb men never feel foolish about their elaborate but usually unnecessary precautions. Once they cleared a thousand people out of Bryant Park while they opened a package found on the 32d floor of a nearby skyscraper. It contained a gallon of tan paint.

A porter mopping up in a Third ave. grill in Brooklyn found a

Stage History On Parade At Harvard

By Harold Clancy

United Press Staff Correspondent

Cambridge, Mass. (U.P.)—The world's largest and finest collection on the history of the English-speaking stage from opera and ballet to burlesque is crammed into three rooms at Harvard University, where the careers of Eddie Cantor and Jenny Lind rest side by side on a shelf.

Seventeenth century playbills, foolscap scrolls from Shakespearean tragedies and the programs of "Able's Irish Rose" and "Tobacco Road" hold spots of equal prominence on the walls.

The history-laden collection literally includes millions of items and documents from the world of grease paint and footlights. There are sections dealing with the history of ballet, burlesque, vaudeville, opera, minstrelsy and the legitimate stage.

Started By John Drew
There are theater tickets from the 1850s, prompt books and playbills from the earliest Gilbert and Sullivan operettas and from London's Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theaters. There are programs from the first New York theater on Nassau st. and the first Boston stage, which was on Tremont st.

Artists such as Cornelia Otis Skinner, who uses the museum in gathering references for her books, rub elbows there with typical patrons from the tenth row, center aisle, whose sole entree to a theater is an occasional ticket.

The world's greatest collection of theatrical memories was started in 1903 when the famed actor, John Drew, presented his library of theatrical books and mementoes to Harvard.

Material Pours In
Since then, widely known collectors such as Robert Gould Shaw have kept a steady flood of valuable material flowing in.

Among the curios are eighteenth century notices soliciting the services of "respectable young men as actors" and a "RULES TO PERFORMERS" card recovered from the famous show boat "Princess," which requests the ladies of the cast "please not to go in bathing while there are strangers about."

There is an Elizabethan handbill apologizing for the absence of the leading lady and containing an intricate and complete diagnosis of the illness which prevented her performance.

MARDI GRAS:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15 (U.P.)—The real Cinderella stories of the New Orleans Mardi Gras have nothing to do with glass slippers, but with iron shoes and shiny harness. The Cinderellas are the big dapple-gray horses pulling papier-mache floats.

The queens of the carnival balls are mostly society belles, who take the glamor of Mardi Gras as just another part of their brimming delectable seasons. But the horses that prance so proudly are workaday drudges, taken from their dreary chores for the brief revelry.

Save for the magical week of carnival, the giant steeds spend many hours a day pulling heavy wagons piled high with bales of paper for the Letellier-Phillips paper company.

The paper is transported from warehouse to warehouse over cobblestoned old streets near the Mississippi River. And the horses know little relief from the sight of back doors and storehouses on the riverfront.

Only on Mardi Gras do they get a look at glamorous things. With hoofs ashine, coats gleaming and spangled harness the equine princes look as if they were born to the glittering carnival life. They seem to realize it is a time

for celebration and they step a little higher and swing their heads proudly.

But one social faux pas the big grays are guilty of is tobacco

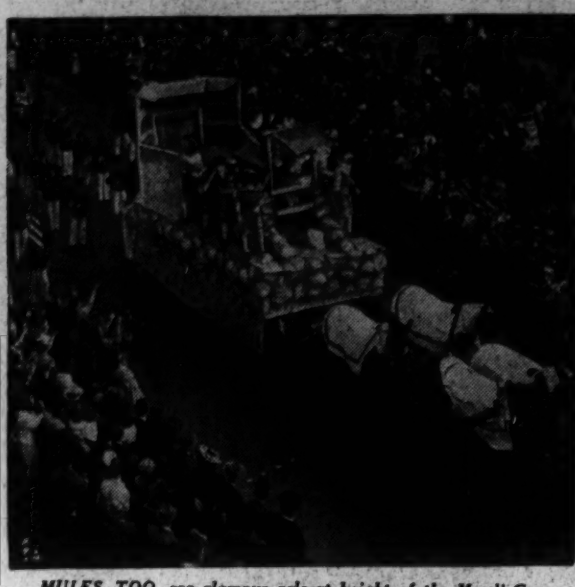


MANICURE for a dapple-gray

chewing. They just can't resist a plug of chewing tobacco and next to a plug they like to munch on cigars.

Tobacco has to be forbidden during the Mardi Gras parades, however, for on-lookers often crowd up close to the floats and the carnival-going horses aren't always discriminating about whom they spit the juice on!

Tobacco-Chewing Horses Get Their Chance as Cinderellas



MULES, TOO, are glamour gals at height of the Mardi Gras

chewing. They just can't resist a plug of chewing tobacco and next to a plug they like to munch on cigars.

Tobacco has to be forbidden during the Mardi Gras parades, however, for on-lookers often crowd up close to the floats and the carnival-going horses aren't always discriminating about whom they spit the juice on!

Even On a Pension Man Always Pays

Boulder, Colo., Feb. 15 (U.P.)—

Accustomed to requests for more money, Boulder County Welfare Director C. B. Ford was flabbergasted to receive a letter from a woman old age pensioner, returning her monthly check for \$45 and a \$262 year-end distribution check.

He was still more amazed when he read the letter which said, in part:

"We can live on what my husband is getting and so I am sending back my checks. And please don't send me any more. I think we can get along on his pension. If I should need it later I will let you know."

Two Brooklyn boys, aged 4 and 9, were killed when their gang, playing commando, roared a 75-millimeter shell over a bonfire. In the Bronx, six boys were injured and one, aged 11, lost both legs in the explosion of a bazooka shell.

Legal 'Innocence' Is Suspect

New York Reforms Its 'Good' Boys

By John L. Springer

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (U.P.)—New York City has discovered that it is possible to reform legally

"good" boys and girls and is expanding a program that does just that.

These "good" youngsters have been acquitted of criminal charges in court and the city has no legal right to reform them. But officials reason that if the youngsters were entirely innocent they never would have been arrested in the first place.

The reform job is done by a private agency, the Youth Council Bureau, which pioneered the field before the city took it over. This agency, nonpolitical and nonsectarian, is believed to be the only one of its kind in the country.

Figures testify to the bureau's effectiveness. Before it was organized in 1941, 60 per cent of all youths released on their first appearance in court later were rearrested on other charges. Now only about 3 per cent of those handled by the bureau have a second brush with the law.

It Takes 'Selling'

HERE'S how the program works:

When a boy or girl 16 to 21 is acquitted of criminal charges in the New York County courts, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan notifies the bureau, which is directed by a veteran social worker, Philip Heimlich. Heimlich or one of his six assistants try to talk to the youngster immediately.

"Usually they're suspicious of us," Heimlich says. "We tell them frankly that we have no right to hold them and that they don't have to listen. Then we have to prove that we're really trying to help by getting them jobs or doing something for them. When they see we can get something, they become interested."

In his office in the District Attorney's Building next to the court, Heimlich tries to learn the fundamental reasons the youths have come up against the law. Out of talks with hundreds of them he has discovered a few basic facts:

Most are guilty (and often admit it confidentially) but are freed for technical reasons such as insufficient evidence. Most have deep feelings of insecurity. Few with normal mentality really want to become criminals.

"Every person can be reached one way or other, if they have normal mentality," Heimlich says. "Our job is find out what their basic interest is, help them to cultivate it, and give them something to look forward to."

Matter of Pride
ONCE Heimlich was confronted with an East Side youngster with a facial deformity and impaired speech who had been freed of a burglary charge. After much hesitation the boy admitted that girls laughed at him because of his appearance, that his mother, father, sister and brother were familiar to police and that neighbors had often told him he, too, would land in jail.

Heimlich arranged for an operation that improved the boy's appearance and speech. Then he found a job for him as an apprentice in a Brooklyn leather shop and a home with a private family in a new environment. The youngster proved an immediate success in his new job.

"His morale and appearance are so much better," Heimlich says, "that now all the girls are chasing him."

Sometimes the treatment is even simpler. Often a youngster needs only a job. Other times it's the discovery, through aptitude or intelligence tests, that he has unsuspected talents.

There are no women on Heimlich's staff because, he says, men are more successful in dealing with girls. Most of these cases involve sex offenses.

Credit to Dewey

HEIMLICH, a modest, soft-spoken, middle-aged man, has been with the Youth Council Bureau since 1942. He has had a 30-year career in social work.

Credit for originating the bureau in May, 1941, goes to former District Attorney (now Governor) Thomas E. Dewey. He asked the directors of Catholic Charities, the Community Service Society and the Jewish Board of Guardians to support a private organization that could reach beyond the not-so-long arm of the law.

A nonsectarian board of experts in the field was set up. Adrian P. Burke, a successful lawyer who spends most of his spare time serv-

ing voluntarily on a half dozen social agencies, is now president.

The Republican Dewey left the District Attorney's office in 1942 but his Democratic successor, Frank S. Hogan, has given it enthusiastic support. As evidence piled up that the system worked, Mayor LaGuardia stepped in with municipal financial support.

In the last year the program also has been set up in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Richmond and soon will open shop in Queens.

One in 10 Snub It
ALTHOUGH the agency was planned to handle dismissed cases, judges sometimes now ask it

to help straighten out youngsters on parole.

"Treatment" may range from one visit to scores over a period of months. Frequently Heimlich or an assistant will visit the youngster's home and enlist the aid of parents or friends. The bureau says that less than 10 out of a hundred refuse its aid.

The bureau can call for help on 40 different agencies and on scores of private individuals. It often arranges free medical care where it is needed and usually can find suitable jobs where interesting work seems to be indicated.

Piggy-Back Teddy Bear



Melbourne, Australia.—Booboo, the baby of Geraldine, koala bear in the local zoo, has emerged from his mother's pouch 155 days after birth, giving scientists the first accurate check on the time these marsupial bears mature.

Koalas, which look like teddy bears, are born in a very immature state and nurse for long periods in the pouch. After emerging, the baby returns sometimes to nurse, but spends most of its time riding piggy-back for a year.

During Long Winter Night South Polers Can Walk in Stratosphere

By Alton Blakeslee

ABOARD S.S. Mount Olympus in

Antarctic icecap, Feb. 15 (U.P.) If you lived at the South Pole you could walk around, sometimes, with your head in the stratosphere.

So far as air temperatures are concerned, the stratosphere can come down to earth at the South Pole during the long polar night. Capt. George F. Kosco, St. Mary's, Pa., aerologist in charge of scientific projects with the naval expedition, explains.

All humans live in the lower layer, or troposphere, of the earth's surface. It is defined as a layer in which the temperatures normally become colder the higher you go, and the mercury may fall as low as 100 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

The stratosphere is an upper level where temperatures start changing from extreme cold to extreme heat. The temperature 60 miles up in the stratosphere may be as hot as 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

The bottom of the stratosphere is anywhere from 2 to 15 miles up, depending upon the locality and season.

ETERNAL snow at the South Pole is the reason why the stratosphere can come right down to earth. Snow reflects heat, making for uniform air temperature vertically over the polar continent. The sun never shines right at the pole during the six months of winter night. Thus the air can become all the same temperature from a point a few feet above the snow for several miles upward.

As technically defined, the troposphere disappears and everywhere is the stratosphere.

This could only happen during the polar winter, with the temperature down to 90 below, and you would have to be on the polar plateau, which is 10,000 feet high, Captain Kosco said. The stratosphere probably never gets actually down to earth at Little America, which is below the plateau.

The polar continent is a weather factory for the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere. Snow

Timber Conservation U. S. Pact Assures 'Trees Unlimited'

By Stephen G. Thompson

Scarcely noticed in the East, a milestone in American forestry was passed in the closing days of 1946 when United States Forest Service officials in Washington and in the State of Washington approved a 100-year agreement with the Simpson Logging Co., of Shelton, Wash., establishing the first Federal cooperative sustained-yield forest management unit in the United States.

An innovation designed to stimulate both forest production and forest conservation, the historic significance of the action for forest areas was noted in the West, although even there another unusual feature of the project was almost completely overlooked—a new type of cooperative business relationship it inaugurated between industry and the Federal Government.

Changed U. S. Policy
To form the unit, the private logging company and the Forest Service consolidated 158,000 acres of timber owned by the company and 112,000 acres of adjoining National Forest timber. For its part, the Government agreed to give preference to the logging company for a full century in purchasing surplus growth from this section of National Forest, instead of disposing of it to the highest bidder as in other Government sales.

But to obtain this special privilege from the Government, assuring the company a permanent source of timber, the logging concern also agreed to a revolutionary precedent in American forestry and conservation.

By the terms of the agreement the company bound itself to cut the timber on its own 158,000 acres only in accordance with approved Government conservation practices. These will provide in cutting only mature trees, removing them without unnecessarily damaging surrounding growth, and in general harvesting only the annual net growth of the unit each year, thus assuring perpetuation, instead of ultimate destruction of the woods.

Nation's Reserve Reduced
Formerly the Government could manage national forest lands on such a year-to-year sustained-yield basis, selling off only the increment of mature growth to private purchasers, but was powerless to prevent wasteful, destructive or unsound cutting on private lands. Noting that the Nation's standing reserve, or capital amount, of saw timber has shrunk more than 43 per cent in the last 38 years, largely because of unnecessarily destructive cutting procedures, the Forest Service recently has been advocating Federal or State legislation to extend mandatory good forestry practices to private lands, a proposal that has been vigorously and vociferously opposed by almost the entire forest industry.

The new era ushered in last month with the unusual spectacle of a large logging company voluntarily agreeing to accept Government control of the time, rate and method of cutting on 158,000 acres of its land was made possible by the so-called Sustained-yield Unit Act passed by Congress in March, 1944, and signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The measure had been in the making for eight years, however, and its principal sponsor was the late Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican candidate for Vice President in 1940 and Senate minority leader from 1933 until his death in 1944.

Long-Term Deals Permitted
From the industry-Government relationship viewpoint the unique feature of the law is the authority

Public hearings on establishing the unit were held in September, and the principal opposition then came from the International Woodworkers of America, a CIO affiliate. The union objected to a single person or corporation being granted exclusive logging rights to such a large amount of Government land for such a long period, 100 years, and asked that the Government place a limit on the amount that would be granted to any individual.

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In Wyoming Coldest Spot In the Nation Explained

Big Piney, Wyo., Feb. 15 (U.P.) This cold, little Wyoming mountain town makes the newspapers more often probably than any other small town in the country.

It isn't at all uncommon for stories about weather conditions throughout the Nation to include the statement that "the coldest spot in the country was Big Piney, Wyo., with 20 degrees below zero."

Now the Weather Bureau has come up with an explanation of why the 241 residents of this cattle-raising community enjoy the distinction of being the "Nation's ice box."

The Weather Bureau blames it on a "cold air drainage" off the mountains lying to the west of the town which is situated in a mountain valley of 8320 feet altitude.

"Masses of cold air drain off the mountain range into the valley just like streams of water," the Weather Bureau explained.

"There is also an elevation to the east. This inclosure prevents the wind from sweeping out cold air and warming up the valley."

Cold weather is almost a year-around proposition. Big Piney had only a 61-day growing season last year, compared with 148 growing days at Cheyenne, some 300 miles to the southeast.

German Glass Works Now Makes Generators

Berlin, Feb. 15 (U.P.)—The Schott glass works at Jena, which was dismantled by the Russians for reparations along with its more famous sister plant, the Zeiss optical works, is now manufacturing generators, dispatches to the Berlin press reported.

The Russians promised, when the Germans protested the dismantling of Zeiss, to help install in the buildings industries which would contribute to the German economy.

Cattle Rustlers Busy in Germany

Berlin, Feb. 15 (U.P.)—Cattle rustling has gone modern in postwar Germany, where it is waged by German blackmarketers out to replenish their illegal meat stocks.

Allied occupation forces have come across these modern racketeers who raid farms traveling in trucks, roundup several head of cattle, slaughter them on the spot and fling the carcasses into their trucks.

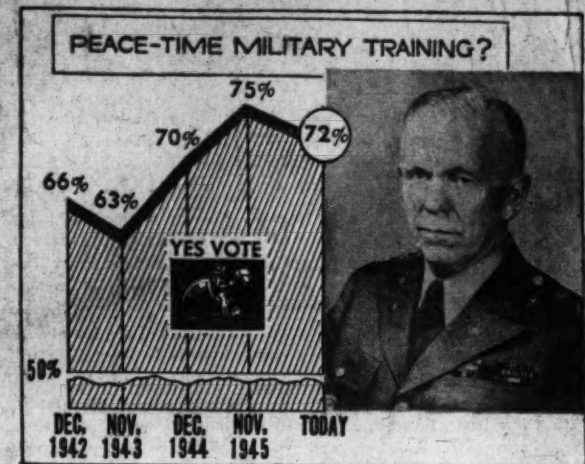
Glenn Gets New Job

Martinsville, Va., Feb. 15 (U.P.) Joe Glenn, former catcher for the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Browns, will be the 1947 manager of the Martinsville Athletics of the class D Carolina League. Glenn expects to take his regular turn behind the plate. He is the piloted the Lockport club of the

months of June, July and August Pony League last season.

All Groups, All Sections Agree

72 Per Cent of Voters Back Marshall's Appeal For Universal Training



By George Gallup

Director American Institute of Public Opinion

WHEN Secretary of State Marshall declared last week that he regards universal military training as necessary, he was reflecting an attitude long held by the great majority of American voters. The Secretary said such a system is necessary to back up this country's foreign policy.

A poll of the Nation on the issue, completed just before Marshall made his statement, finds the public continuing to hold its conviction that training is necessary.

The belief is held by a majority in all parts of the country, the New England and Middle Atlantic sections, the South, Midwest, Mountain area, and the West Coast.

It is, moreover, a belief held by all major voting groups in the population, young voters, middle-aged, and old, men and women alike, Democrats, Republicans, and independents, by people in all occupational and all educational groups.

72 Per Cent Yes

AS IN previous periodical tests of sentiment on the issue, the Institute had field reporters ask: In the future, do you think every able-bodied young man should be required to take military or naval training for one year?

The replies today:

Yes 72%
No 28%
No opinion 5%

Thinking on this issue has displayed remarkable stability since the Institute started testing on it in December, 1942.

Today's survey is the eleventh in four years. At no time has the majority favoring military training dropped below 63 per cent.

The trend on the issue:

Date	Yes (%)	No (%)	Opin. (%)
Dec. 1942	66	27	7
Nov. 1943	63	29	8
Sept. 1944	63	23	14
Dec. 1944	70	25	5
Feb. 1945	69	22	9
May 1945	70	24	6
July 1945	69	24	7
Oct. 1945	70	24	6
Nov. 1945	75	21	4

Replies to this question, along with polls showing overwhelming majorities believing this country should take part in world affairs, have signaled that this Nation has no intention of repeating its post-World War I history.

Midwest Strong

REPLIES to the question also serve to lay low the myth of Midwest isolationism, for the Midwest has been found consistently on the side of universal military training—and by substantial majorities.

This is brought home again today by an examination of the findings section by section.

Region	Yes (%)	No (%)	Opin. (%)
New England	73	22	5
Middle Atl.	70	25	5
East Central	71	23	6
West Central	73	22	5
South	69	26	5
Mountain	70	24	6
West Coast	75	20	5

The vote by major voting groups

World Review

Nature Heaps Woes on Man-Torn Europe

By Francis W. Carpenter

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP).—War-weakened economic systems in Europe and Asia reeled this week under heavy blows dealt by man and nature.

Britain was sorely tried by grave fuel and transportation difficulties. The British went back to a wartime footing in many phases of their economy. At the end of the week there were faint signs they had "turned the corner."

China's Nationalist government fought to stem wild inflation, suspending open dealings in gold bars and United States banknotes.

A four-hour strike of government employees paralyzed Paris Friday. Labor troubles spread in France.

There was a food pinch in Moscow, where severe cold hampered the supply set-up, and in some other parts of Russia. Germany's creaking industry machine virtually shut down because of the lack of coal and transportation.

Elsewhere on the international scene:

1. Foreign Secretary Bevin an-

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

France Bound to Spartan Regime That Could Save Her and Europe

By Herbert Elliston

IN A NONDES CRIP building at 18 Rue Martignac in Paris last summer 35 young men led by Jean Monnet were drawing up a diagnosis of France in the modern world and a blueprint for her convalescence and recovery. The task of these physicians is now complete. The result is called the Monnet Plan, and in a decree issued just before the Blum government resigned the plan was made binding upon France.

Amid some travail, even turbulence, the French are now taking the hesitating first steps to redirect their lives along the Spartan lines laid down in the Monnet Plan. So that France can tool up her industry with modern equipment and put it on a par of efficiency with the United States, the people are expected to let the state invest 25 per cent of their income in capital goods, go on a 48-hour working week (the average work week in 1946 was 43 hours), and deny themselves housing and consumption goods they badly need. The reward is 25 per cent higher production in 1950 over the boom year of 1929.

Whether the French will stick to the road marked out for them is a question that nobody can answer. Nobody would dare to answer it, especially those who were in Paris last summer. At that time government appeared to be in a state of paralysis, and "organized chaos" seemed to be the condition of everyday life. Besides, France (and most of western Europe) is still in a state of convalescence—arising out of liberation from the most grueling and decivilizing experience of war and foreign occupation that man could live through.

The experience has left scars on many of the participants. It has made good citizens asocial. It has shaken the foundation of society itself. But on the answer to the question as to whether France will hew to the Monnet path will depend the future of France. The choice is the momentous one between decay or reemergence as a great nation. Here the ailing people have a tool as well as a goal—something, too, that could draw stricken western Europe together.

The Inner Impetus

YES, NO LESS. The greatest need of western Europe is a pooling of its ebbing strength so that the cradle of our free civilization can be restored as a political



JEAN MONNET

... Quintessence of logic

This is the fourth article in a series on postwar conditions in Europe that Herbert Elliston has written after two surveys on the spot.

In the first, on the nationalization experiment in England, Elliston concluded that "England is sicker than its leaders think it is."

The second was on the Ruhr, "Germany's heart which is also Europe's heart," and it called for a five-year plan for the development of the Ruhr coal, "Europe's lifeblood," under a regime of internationalization.

Trieste during the peace conference was the subject of the third article. Elliston warned of the peril to peace in any settlement that did not provide for strong international authority at Trieste, and outlined Yugoslav designs to violate letter or spirit of the peace settlement.

factor in world affairs. No outside aid can suffice without self-help and self-direction. It has been the American complaint that this has hitherto been lacking. The Monnet Plan appears by way of retort.

It could be the economic instrument for the kind of nonexclusive federation that the politicians know is necessary but cannot yet summon up the statesmanship to achieve. It is my conviction that in this respect the politicians are lagging behind the people. The Monnet Plan has an audacity which calls for a counterpart of political audacity.

Jean Monnet's plan is neither nationalistic nor self-sufficient. For instance, it is dependent upon a close tie with the coal-bearing Ruhr, which, in French eyes, should be run internationally. It may be possible to break up the industrial complex of the Ruhr and spread some of the plants among the adjacent countries. At any rate, an acknowledgment of interdependence is implicit in the Monnet Plan.

Except for the French plan on the Ruhr, however, there is no spelling out of interdependence. Perhaps the way has been paved by the January mission to London of France's caretaker Prime Minister and first strong leader since De Gaulle, Leon Blum. Blum, in his extraordinary five weeks at the French helm, gave viability to a France hitherto inchoate. Blum reversed the policy which had excluded Paris from a quest for political understanding with London. He opened talks on an Anglo-French alliance.

In the Blum-Bevin agreement the French and the British included an objective for "preventing conflicts" between their "respective reconstruction and modernization plans." In this respect he was a modern Cobden. Over three quarters of a century ago, Britain's Cobden, seeing an impasse threatening war between the two countries, broke the deadlock by suggesting the famous commercial treaty which was negotiated in 1860.

Economic Integration

AN ECONOMIC treaty is, as yet, simply an aspiration. But the sands are running out so fast that the two countries need more than aspiration, especially as Britain's crisis has shown that Britain has no plan to contribute. Perhaps it was this realization that caused the British to invite M. Monnet to London on the heels of Premier Blum.

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'Stabilization' Mostly on Paper

New Jap Crises Feared Unless Allies Tighten Price and Union Reins

Wayne Coy, assistant to the publisher of The Washington Post, is one of a group of newspaper executives currently on an inspection tour of Japan and Korea as guests of the War Department.

By Wayne Coy

TOKYO, Feb. 15.—It was no surprise that General MacArthur had to issue a direct statement to prevent a general strike of Japanese government employees. The encouragement of trade union organization by SCAP (Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers) on one hand and the failure of the Japanese government to administer effectively an economic stabilization program on the other was certain to result in vigorous protest and political action by those whose earnings were insufficient to buy the necessities of life.

Perhaps the most significant thing is that the Communists assumed leadership of the general strike movement.

Many here in Japanese industrial life and in the conservative Yoshida government hopefully, from their point of view, construe MacArthur's action refusing to "permit the use of so deadly a social weapon in the present impoverished and emaciated condition of Japan" as a reversal of SCAP labor policy. They shut their eyes to MacArthur's statement that (1) he does not intend otherwise to restrict the freedom of action heretofore given labor in the achievement of legitimate objectives and (2) he does not intend in any way to compromise or influence the basic social issues involved which, in his opinion, will be solved by the evolution of time and circumstance.

While the general strike was avoided and the Yoshida government did not fall, the incident cannot possibly mean a reversal of SCAP labor policy. SCAP will continue, as MacArthur's statement prohibiting the strike so clearly indicates, to implement the labor directive of the Far Eastern Commission announced in Washington, December 18, 1946.

It is difficult to take exception to this policy statement except as sentences are lifted from text by persons in the labor movement here who seek to serve their own purposes or the purposes of others and substantiate that position by reference to the policy of FEC.

The crisis just avoided points up, however, the necessity for the issuance, from time to time, by SCAP of directives setting forth the role which trade unions may play in the establishment of democracy in Japan and thus circumscribe the role of the more radical leaders. Some of the trade union leaders are bitter and bewildered at the order preventing a strike in view of the generous encouragement given them by SCAP to organize their unions.

Chairman Is Target
THE difficulty in the present labor situation revolves around the question of whether wages can keep up with price rises in an unestablished economy. The stabilization directives of SCAP and the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board are good on paper but are lacking in execution. Tanzan Ishibashi, Japanese Finance Minister who became chairman of the Economic Stabilization Board in a reshuffle of the Yoshida cabinet, has long been under fire by the trade unionists and is one of the major reasons for attacks on the Yoshida government.

SCAP's economic section seems to deal with the Japanese Stabilization Board on a verbal basis, leaving the Japanese government to issue directives to the people. The Japanese government and particularly Ishibashi, who now has complete responsibility for stabilization policy, does not have very high status with the people because they are aware of the fact that there is no real control of prices, no real allocation of supplies, and that distribution is not well planned and executed. In many areas of Japan the ration of staple commodities (on the basis of 1246 calories per day) is not available.

(Note: The ration of staple commodities is not to be confused with the average consumption. In the food crisis of last April, May and June this average in Tokyo reached a low of 1352 calories. By December, 1946, the Tokyo average was 2051 calories. The prewar average was 2900 calories. It is hoped to increase the basic ration of staples from 1246 to 1650 this year; 1550 next year; and 2146 in the third year. The difference between the ration of staples and average consumption comes from home gardens, family surpluses held from the market, and purchases, including black market.)

Wages Don't Match
WHEN staple commodities are available they can usually be had at ceiling prices. It is obvious that 1246 calories is insufficient, even for a Japanese, so that purchases on the uncontrolled market, largely black market, are a necessity. The minimum living costs of a family approximate 2000 yen per month and the average wage income is about 1400 yen.

With the costs increasing and savings disappearing, protest is inevitable. More than that, the wage earners are not unaware of the great profits being made by the new Zaibatsu, the contractors and the food merchants.

A continued lack of control of the economy, other than the rationed staple food commodities, can only mean (1) increasing malnutrition and perhaps some starvation or (2) more food imports from the United States at a cost to the United States, or both.

Last year 700,000 tons of American food, largely Army surpluses, was needed to meet the basic ration of 1246 calories in the spring food crisis. It is estimated that 1,600,000 tons will be needed this year for the spring crisis, in part due to increase of population through repatriation of Japanese from Pacific islands and the Asiatic mainland.

Ishibashi's position is further weakened by the charges that he (and the Yoshida government) fosters inflation as a means of aiding industrialists and businessmen in meeting the capital levy.

SCAP will have to take a more positive position than heretofore on (1) stabilization policy and (2) the scope of trade union activities or the averted crisis of February 1 will become a recurring crisis and thus will be a serious threat to a successful operation of the occupation.

According to Climatologist Zoch, Washington has had only 1896-99.

You wouldn't call this tornado country and yet there have been a half-dozen of them in the last quarter century. No lives were lost and damage was slight. The worst occurred on November 17, 1927, and there were three in 1943 alone.

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Gallery Glimpses

Rash Victory Pledges Plague Divided GOP

By Robert C. Albright

THIS Republican Congress is in trouble. The road to 1948 isn't nearly as clear as it looked on that rosy morning after elections.

In fact, the pledges made in that first flush of victory are what makes it an obstacle course.

Fresh from an election they had won in a walk, Republicans in Congress laid down their platform. Commitment followed commitment—promises a victor party didn't need to make.

The troubles now piling up mostly stem from those commitments—made by party policy committees. Day by day the pledges are growing harder to fulfill.

Barely six weeks in office, Republicans are learning the tough way what it means to be the majority party. They had 16 years to forget. With majority rule goes party responsibility for every act of Congress; every failure to act. Gone are free-riding days of minority hit and run. In this Congress they have to deliver.

A House Divided

AND there's the rub. Six weeks isn't a long time for any major party change-over. But it's long enough for the Republican majority to make up its mind where it's going. And last week it wasn't quite sure.

Sharp party differences had developed on every major GOP project, from slashing the budget, cutting taxes and paying off the debt to what to do about labor, tariffs and David E. Lilienthal.

On these issues and others Republicans are showing just about as much unity as Democrats managed before they split up and lost an election.

To a point, the Republican leadership, as well organized as any Congress command in our time, managed to keep party breaches under cover. The Republican leadership even backed up a step or two on some commitments, in an effort to keep peace in the family.

But today the secret's out: The divergence is growing wider with each attempt to translate Republican pledges into specific legislation.

Here is a catalogue of a few of the GOP headaches, breaking out all over:

1. Budget. This is the first of the pledges to reach the showdown stage. The Republican Congress has to cut and cut deeply to redeem its other fiscal planks. But when GOP-dominated budget committees voted to slash six billion dollars from the President's estimates, some of the loudest screams came from Republican ranks. Army-Navy warnings of "disaster" if defense funds are grunted sent cold shivers down the backs of many a once stout GOP spine.

2. Taxes. Minnesota's Harold Knutson sold the House Steering Committee this one—a 20 per cent across-the-board cut in individual income taxes, costing \$300,000,000. What Democrats and some Republicans called it a "windfall to the wealthy," the party's high command disowned the "across-the-board" principle. It remains committed to a 20 per cent general reduction. Writing that into law is going to be as difficult as the budget-slashing feat. House and Senate leaders have already fallen out over whether tax cuts should be made retroactive to last January 1 or should be dated next July 1 or January 1, 1948.

3. Debt. The Republican majority, traditionally a "sound money" group, nearly upset the tradition by putting tax cuts ahead of reduction of the 259-billion-dollar debt. Republican members who even suggested a priority on debt payments spent weeks in the party doghouse. Then the leadership backed up to make room for both tax cuts and debt payments, presumably on an equal basis. That feat, if achieved, will be the most prodigious of all. It explains why Republicans had to trim six billion from the budget.

4. Labor. Here the Republican Party has as many commitments as it has leaders of sufficient stature to speak for it. They range all the way from straight reenactment of the Case bill to the Ball bills forbidding collective bargaining on an industry-wide basis and banning the closed shop. How wide is the party divergence on these was highlighted by Harold Stassen's appearance before the Senate Labor Committee last week. Intra-party comments on Stassen's own plan ranged from "utopian" to "drastic" to "brilliant."

5. Tariffs. On this issue, probably more than any other, congressional Republicans came nearest to a break affecting party, as well as national and international, policies for years to come. It's still the most delicate issue before Congress, but what amounted to a party "crisis" is passed. The Millikin-Vandenberg rapprochement with the Administration has had the practical effect of postponing any legislative changes in the reciprocal trade law until 1948. That means international trade negotiations at Geneva will go ahead as planned. For the Republican Party, still internally at loggerheads on the trade pact, it means a narrow escape from the unwanted 1948 label: "Economic isolationists."

Reorganization Miracle

AFTER six weeks the new Congress is now moving out of the organization stage into its real trials on specific legislation. Some members are being showered with mail criticizing the "delay." Actually, the Republicans are making as good or better progress than Democrats before them. In recent sessions major legislation

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Looking Ahead:

No Ban Likely On Union Shop, Utility Strikes

By the World Staff of the Associated Press
HERE are some informed guesses on actions Congress will take:

LABOR

Congress will pass an important labor bill in April or May. It likely will—

1. Change the Wagner Act in several ways and include a list of unfair labor practices for employers.
2. Adopt provisions designed to prevent jurisdictional strikes, picket line coercion, organizational strikes and secondary boycotts.
3. Set up a new mediation board to replace the United States Conciliation Service.
4. Limit unionization of foremen in some way.
5. Require unions to register and file financial reports.
6. Authorize Federal courts to hear suits against unions.
7. Arrange for a long-term study of the causes and cures of disputes (not to begin until after the bill passes).

It likely will not—

1. Outlaw the closed shop, union shop, maintenance of membership or dues check-off.
2. Outlaw industry-wide bargaining.
3. Prohibit strikes in essential industries.
4. Arrange to settle disputes by compulsory arbitration.
5. Establish labor courts.
6. Repeal the Wagner Act or eliminate its essential provisions.
7. Abolish the National Labor Relations Board.
8. Require a majority secret vote of employees before any strike can occur.
9. Allow private employers to get labor injunctions in Federal courts.

And why not? A fortnight ago Washington had 73 degrees of heat, a midwinter record; a few days later we were slipping on ice and shivering in near-zero weather. Did you ever hear of a place that was better in the summer, as uncomfortable in the winter or more unpredictable the year around?

There are plenty of such places. If you don't believe it, consult the United States Weather Bureau.

Too Many Tastes
NOW there is no reason why the weathermen should defend the weather in this city, even if it is the Nation's Capital. They only forecast and record the weather; they don't make it. So when these experts present facts and figures showing that the weather and climate here compare favorably with most of the country's cities, well, you just have to fall back on the high cost of living as your No. 1 parlor trick.

You see, weather is a very subjective sort of thing anyway. Some folks would like heat all the year around. At the other extreme are those who can't get enough snow and ice. Some enjoy dry weather; others glory in sloshing about in the rain.

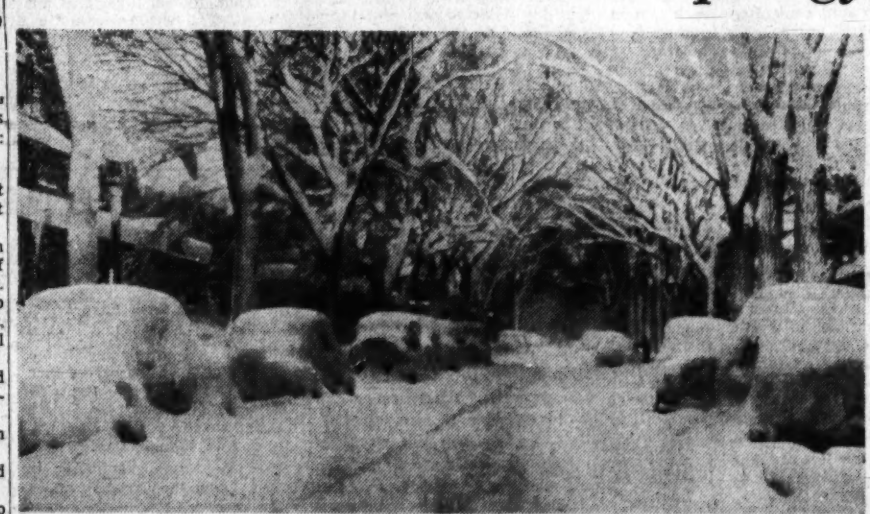
According to the experts, there even are people who take pleasure in the very thing for which Washington weather is criticized most—unpredictability. It suits them fine, a day that starts out cool, turns sunny and warm in the forenoon, breaks into an evening thunderstorm and winds up with high winds.

They warned Congress last

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

'Back Home' Suffers by Comparison

D. C. Weather Needs No Apology



WASHINGTON WINTERS? Not too bad. Former Buffalo residents may recognize the outlines of their upstate home town in the above photo, made after a blizzard the likes of which Washington hasn't seen since the Spanish War.

By Gerald C. Gross

Post Reporter

TO SAY that everybody talks about the weather is rank understatement where Washington is concerned. Here they not only talk about it but everybody complains about it.

Well, practically everybody. The creature known as Washingtonian is not quite extinct, and from their thin ranks there is little griping against the Capital's weather and climate. It is the pro tem Washingtonians who raise the fuss, but since they constitute a big majority, the protest is loud indeed.

On that basis, how does Washington stack up?

Answer: Good.

The appropriate papers will please copy:

Atlanta summers are hotter and more humid than Washington's, and the same goes for Richmond, Memphis, New Orleans, Tampa and Corpus Christi, to mention only a few.

If heat and humidity bother you, you are no worse off here than you would be in Nashville, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Little Rock, Louisville, Kansas City and St. Louis have higher mean temperatures in summertime than Washington and the accompanying humidities are as high as ours here on the Potomac.

New York City? Its summer temperatures average slightly less, but the humidity is greater.

Those Fair Prairies
BUT what of the changeableness of our weather? Maybe Washington only seems like the hottest, stickiest place on earth in July, but what do the weathermen have to say about complaints that when the elements reach this city they suddenly become as fickle as a coquette?

That simply isn't so, they reply patiently, reaching into a drawer for climate summaries, which do seem to indicate, one must confess, that the Midwest and New England are much more vulnerable to nature's weather whimsies than we are.

If you are from Bangor, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis or Milwaukee, and you complain that "D. C. weather is just the most unpredictable,"

Maybe that example is meteorological.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

logically impossible, but it gives you an idea of one type of weather fad.

By Comparison:

BUT suppose you are just a plain soul who would be satisfied with, shall we say, a reasonable climate. That is, something intermediate between the extremes of heat, cold, humidity, dryness and precipitation. And, with at least a fair degree of dawn-to-dusk constancy, so that each morning does not present the problem of whether to take mackintosh, topcoat, rubber, umbrella or earmuffs—or all of them to the office.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Radar Must Be Simplified 'Stacking,' Not Landing Worries the Airlines

By James J. Streb

IT'S waiting around, rather than getting down, that bothers the airlines most in handling traffic in thick weather.

Recent overwhelming attention to landing aids has hidden other problems of low visibility flying behind a pile of alphabetic electronics, such as GCA, ILS, MTI, DME, VHF, MEW, API, GPI, and a flock of trade names for navigational equipment.

Landing is a problem, but Air Transport Association officials say they are more concerned with the complexities of handling traffic in the approach zones.

Planes are "held" in these zones awaiting their turn to land. This is accomplished by a time and space separation known as "stacking." Each plane is assigned a level and told to fly a pattern marked by radio beacons on the ground.

The bottom plane in a stack is called in, and then planes on the upper levels move down 1000 feet at a time. The traffic controller on the ground gives orders by radio to each plane, and each pilot acknowledges the order and reports his departure from a previously assigned level.

Slow But Sure

AS far as safety goes, the present always traffic control system of the Civil Aeronautics Board couldn't be better. It has a perfect record. No planes flying "blind" (as instrument operation is popularly known) under CAB control ever have collided. The record for planes flying in clear skies is somewhat less perfect.

The trouble with the present method is that it is clumsy, slow and limited in capacity. Airlines must cut back schedules during low visibility weather.

The airlines now operate some 600 planes. They average around 10 hours in the air and several takeoffs and landings daily. In clear weather they can take off or land less than a minute apart. Bad weather landings require from 5 to 12 minutes each, and takeoff must be held back to permit three minutes' clearance for a plane coming in through the overcast.

That system is already inadequate at cities like New York, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles.

3-Lane Thoroughfare

THE problem is being attacked in several ways:

1. Multiple airways have been installed in the heaviest travel areas. There are three lanes between Boston, New York and Washington, for example, and double and triple airways between some other points, such as Detroit and Cleveland and Chicago.

2. Because multiple airways increase the number of planes arriving in the airport area, the next step is to shorten the time required to land an airplane in instrument weather. Ground Controlled Approach and Instrument Landing System are expected to reduce the landing time to a minimum of two minutes or less.

3. The third, and perhaps most important move, is to give the ground controller radar "eyes" to see the planes in the approach zone.

The last step would appear to be simple in the light of all that has been said about radar. No one doubts that it is the eventual answer, but thus far the method for adapting search radar to commercial airways traffic control has not been found.

LaGuardia Tryout

A MAJOR attack on the problem is being made by the Airborne Instruments Laboratory, an Air Force project, at Mineola, N. Y. Laboratory technicians set up radar antenna and studied the super-saturated New York area traffic for a couple of months. Now the equipment is being moved to a point near LaGuardia field and will be tried as an aid in actual traffic control.

Search radar shows the direction and distance of an airplane. To show the altitude, which is important to the controller, another piece of equipment must be used. The problem is to coordinate this data so that it is instantly available to the controller. Then a fourth piece of information must be gotten—identifying a particular plane instantly.

All of the necessary information can be obtained now by various steps. For practical use, however, the process must be greatly simplified and speeded up.

The approach to a solution is not confined to equipment on the ground. The laboratory is working also on airborne devices which will enable the pilot to see his own position in relation to the airport and to other planes in the approach zone. One such method would televise the radar scope to the aircraft.

Automatic 'Board'

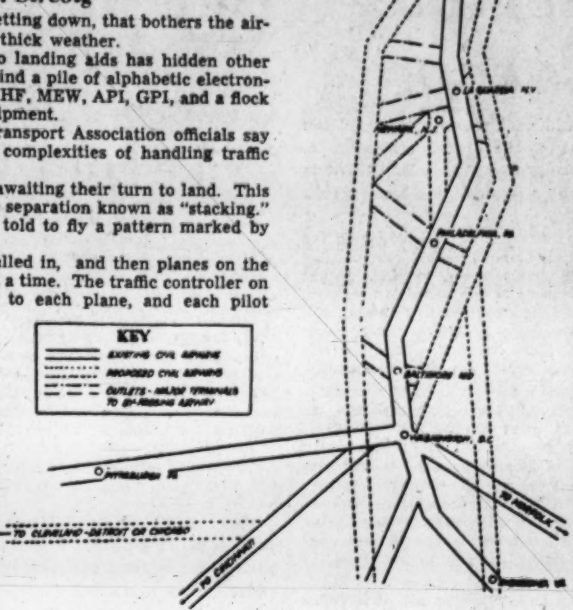
WHEN radar "eyes" have been perfected, one additional problem must be solved—development of new traffic patterns which take advantage of the electronic aids and still maintain the present degree of safety. This means some automatic system of keeping track of planes within the control area to replace the present peg-board method.

The new control patterns must be adapted to a new airways system built around radio devices which send out compass bearings in all directions. The devices are being installed and may be in general use within two years. They are called omni-directional ranges. Coupled with distance measuring equipment, they will permit an entirely new system.

Airways now follow signals sent in only four directions from each range station.

All of these methods are on the books for use as standard equipment in a matter of months to three years. The people who worry about airline traffic are figuring out devices which will permit pilots to see on a map their precise position in relation to the ground or to other aircraft, and will operate planes on the airways through automatic controls such as trains are kept safely spaced.

By the Associated Press



THE WASHINGTON-NEW YORK-BOSTON airway is the world's most heavily traveled. And two additional lanes—Western and Coastal—will be flying the same route soon. The proposed new lanes would permit some flights to bypass crowded LaGuardia and National airports.

The All-Weather Airline

C-54 Flies to Capital Daily 'Without Hands'

By Ed Gooding

WILMINGTON, Ohio, Feb. 15 (AP)—When airplane accidents around the world brought death to approximately 75 persons over a recent weekend, Government officials and concerned individuals raised the question: "What can be done to end this situation?"

Here at the Army Air Forces' all-weather flying center they believe they have at least some of the answers and are well on the way toward their goal of making flying safe under conditions which keep the birds grounded.

In operation since August is an all-weather airline which makes daily round-trip flights to Andrews Field, Washington—frequently using a push-button C-54 which can operate automatically from takeoff to touchdown without pilot assistance.

Also demonstrated daily, though still described as only in the early stages of experimentation, is a refinement of the ground control approach system which makes mass landings possible in the dirtiest weather by sorting out planes from a distance of 40 miles and guiding them in individually.

The most rugged test of this device (traffic control radar) brought in the equivalent of 45 planes in one hour on a day when only instrument flying was possible.

'Stacking' Eliminated

This site, 35 miles southeast of Dayton's Wright Field, was chosen for its abrupt and all-encompassing variations of weather—mostly bad. The day selected to watch the wheels go round was typical of early morning torrential rain with a wind blowing gusts up to 60 miles an hour, visibility nil, ceiling about 200 feet.

Inside a darkened Quonset hut three men are manipulating as many radar scopes. They are "working" two planes, and your first question is: Do you have to "stack" them—that is, keep them flying at different altitudes until they can be given clearance to land? The answer is that the new TCR system eliminates "stacking."

If controller No. 1 gets more than one signal from the point on his radar scope where he first picks up an incoming plane, he tells the pilot whose signal he has recognized to make a turn. When he has positively identified the radar "blip" (visible reflection on the scope) he advises the pilot to switch to the radio channel of controller No. 2.

Six Miles Apart

NO. 2 operates another type of radar scope, the skiotron. Moving radar signals on this scope leave long trails, making it easy to follow the paths of as many as 15 aircraft at once. His duty now is to vector (direct) the various planes toward the rendezvous point about 12 miles from the field in such a manner that they will be roughly 6 miles apart upon arrival there.

Controller No. 3 now takes over. His job is to align each incoming plane with the runway and turn it over to the approach system (GCA) at a range of 8 miles. His expanded scope enables him to signal last-minute small corrections in course, so that the plane is accurately lined up.

Some radar operators have objected that clouds and raindrops show up on the radar scope, along with approaching planes. A new device, as yet in experimental stage, is being tested to eliminate this "clutter."

Horrid Invention

COL. ALGENE E. KEY, deputy for operations of the Air Materiel Command, comes into the but out of the blustery weather and suggests:

"Ideal weather for what you want to see? Wouldn't you like to take a flight in the completely automatic aircraft over the all-weather airline?"

Frankly, that's the last thing you'd like to do at the moment. But you borrow somebody's poncho and climb aboard the C-54 with push-button ranges and gadgets which require 75 miles of wiring.

Pilot and co-pilot take their accustomed places and the huge plane taxis up the runway in the normal manner. The tower

U. S. Prestige Hurt By 'Bigotry' Taint

(February 16 to 23 is American Brotherhood Week, as proclaimed by President Truman and sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. In the following article, John Foster Dulles, former member of the American U. N. delegation and foreign policy adviser to the Republican Party, explains why tolerance in this country is vital to American leadership in the world.)

By John Foster Dulles

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The United Nations is a good school in which to learn the lesson of brotherhood. In the Assembly, ideas are freely exchanged. Since there are over 50 delegations, each, on the average, has 1 minute of speaking to 50 minutes of listening.

The American delegates, during their listening periods, have learned a good deal about what others think of us. We have been surprised to learn how many there are who think that our Nation is not, as our national motto proclaims, "One out of many," but rather, "Many out of one." They think that bigotry and intolerance are prevalent. In consequence, our prestige in the world is greatly weakened.

Most people of the world are not white and they are not adherents of the Christian or the Jewish traditions. In fact, no race and no religion can muster a majority of the whole. Thus no group is accepted in the world as a friend if its members seem to be contemptuous of races or religions different from their own.

For several centuries now, the peoples of the western democracies, themselves a small minority, have had leadership in the world. That is because, initially at least, they made great contributions to human welfare. The French, toward the end of the eighteenth century, exploded upon a world of despotism the revolutionary slogan of human "Liberty, equality and fraternity." England, since the early days, has nurtured equal justice. Later, its industrial revolution showed men everywhere how to be more productive by using mechanical power and machinery. In the United States our founders launched the "great American experiment" as a beacon of liberty in the world.

However, many of those in the western democracies developed an attitude of superiority and treated with contempt those of other races and other religions. That has built up a sizable backlog of resentment in the world.

Throughout the world there are agitators against the established order. They are seeking to mobilize the discontents and miseries which exist in the world, and there is plenty of both. There are many ears which listen eagerly to Soviet propaganda which features a so-called "classless" society. If that goes on, the United States is in a position of great peril. We would be a small boat in a tempestuous sea.

It is both morally wrong and practically dangerous for the United States to have racial and religious intolerance. It must be stamped out. President Lincoln pointed out that our Declaration of Independence "gave promise that in due time the rights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, that all should have an equal chance." We must rededicate ourselves to that great goal of our founders.

The best way for men and women to achieve fellowship, according to my experience, is for them to work together for common goals. When they do that, they think of each other as comrades.

At the United Nations Assembly in London, the three top members in the United States "team" on trusteeship reflected the Jewish and Christian faiths, the white and the Negro races, the Democratic and Republican Parties. The three worked together without the slightest sense of being "different." We were seeking a common goal and conscious only of being persons who could help each other.

That, to me, illustrates one way to get the brotherhood we need. Fellowship does not come readily from an act of will, or from a sense of duty. It does come readily to those who feel under a sense of urgency to achieve great human goals. Then there is need of help, and that need is filled by integrity and worth, qualities which are not the monopoly of any one race or creed. Intolerance and complacency usually go hand in hand. This is no time for either.



DULLES

Trained in Moscow

Two Balkan Women Are Red Overlords

By Frank O'Brien

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP)—Like "La Passionsata" of the Spanish Civil War, two women are among the top Communist leaders in the Balkans today—Tsola Dragoicheva in Bulgaria, and Anna Pauker in Romania.

Both have been Communists from early womanhood. Both lived and worked underground and in prison while their countries were under anti-Communist regimes. Both emerged suddenly as messengers of the new Communist era after their countries surrendered to Russia in the late summer of 1944.

Both are reported to have spent long periods in Russia, working and training in the Communist Internationale, but the exact times of their stays are difficult to determine.

2 Death Sentences

TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA twice was sentenced to death in Bulgaria and once escaped by becoming pregnant as she awaited execution. How this occurred in the close confinement of the death cell is still a mystery in Sofia. Her second sentence, levied in absentia, called for no such measures. She already was in hiding.

Anna Pauker does not have a death sentence to bedizen her record, but the quality of her faith is persistently rumored to have been tested by the execution of her husband, a Romanian engineer who fled to Russia with her during the Soviet purge of the mid-thirties. Pauker is said to have harbored Trotskyist sentiments, and to have been shot.

Of the two women, Anna Pauker appears to be the more carefully trained and the more firmly fixed in the international Communist hierarchy. Tsola Dragoicheva's life has been more spectacular, but that less time for the long grounding without which a Communist leader cannot fully graduate.

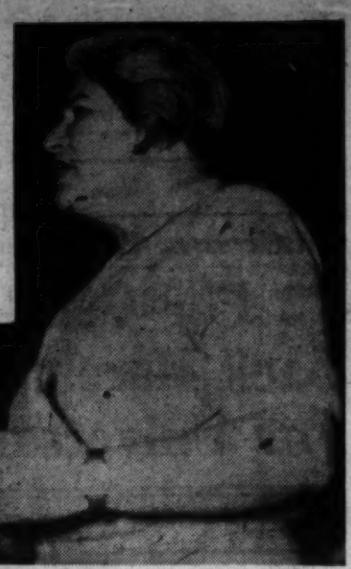
University Convert

BORN in 1900 at Byala-Slatina, Tsola Dragoicheva became interested in Communism as a student at the University of Sofia. She became a party member at 19 and served her first jail sentence at 23.

In 1925 she was again behind bars, this time charged with complicity in the bombing of Sofia's St. Nedelja Church, where a number of prominent persons were killed. It was for this crime that "the beautiful Sonya," as she was then known, was sentenced to death but escaped execution because of approaching motherhood.

It was while she was in almost undisputed charge in Bulgaria that the entire Floff government, which had passed a second sentence on her in 1942, was put to death as war criminals.

Dragoicheva insists that she never left Bulgaria during the war, despite legends of a perilous flight from the country and a spectacular return to lead the formation of the



THE IDOL of Romanian Communists is Anna Pauker, shown speaking at a recent election rally in the National Theater, Bucharest. Her hearers shed tears of real affection.

have spent up to 12 years in Russia. On one occasion at least, in the late thirties, she was traded by Romania to Russia for a Romanian non-Communist who was being held in Russia.

It is certain that she has spent sufficient time in the Soviet to have become one of the most trusted of the group, on a level with Dimitroff and Tito. The very gradual recent deemphasis of her role in Romania may not be indicative, as it is always next to impossible to know who is top dog in a Communist chain of command. Actually, it may have been her own idea, aimed at deemphasizing Jewish leadership in Romanian Communism.

It is possible that Anna Pauker is one of the top four or five Communists at the helm in non-Russian Europe.

She comes from the poor of Bucharest. Her marriage allied her to the ubiquitous Pauker family of Romania, which takes in banking, newspaper ownership, painting, film distribution, acting, all fields of literature and the poorest hand laboring. Her wealth—in-laws hate her avidly, and her poorer ones love her dearly.

Luxury at Last

OFTEN in jail in her earlier days, while the Peasant and Liberal Parties ruled Romania, she now has taken over a town house and a lakeside villa belonging to the rich, has several gun-proofed automobiles and a bodyguard. By her edict, many of her former persecutors, or their successors, now are in cells.

Her office is in a large mansion taken by Communist Party edict in a rich man's section of Bucharest. It is a large room, with a big conference table for party meetings. The sole wall decorations are large portraits of Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin. There is none of King Mihail.

No Ban on Closed Shop Expected

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Continued from Page 1

week through Attorney Forney Johnston that unless legislation is enacted to prevent strikes over welfare funds, or unless the miners agree to drop their 5-cent tonnage royalty for such a fund, a shutdown is inevitable.

That would occur, Johnston indicated, when the Government attempts to turn the Federally operated pits back to their owners. This is scheduled for no later than July 30.

Should a shutdown arise, the union would be in a fight for life in the South. The bitter struggles which mark the slow unionization of the Southern mines may break out anew.

Reserve Chess Board

APPOINTMENT of Lawrence Clayton to the seventh post on the Federal Reserve Board, vacant more than 10 years, is expected to bolster the authority of Chairman Eccles.

Clayton was assistant to Eccles on the board before going to Boston in 1945 to operate a securities business.

Well-informed persons say one reason for filling the post was to further outdistance James K. Vardaman, Jr., who has often opposed Eccles vigorously and sometimes publicly. With Board Member M. S. Szymanski absent advising the military government in Germany, and other members frequently missing meetings, Vardaman's weight had been magnified.

Although Vardaman was a Truman appointee, the President's closest finance man, Treasury Secretary Snyder, has been on Eccles' side.

NEW JETS

THE Army Air Forces probably will announce five new jet bombers—the first actually built as jets from the runway up—before the summer is over. By the end of the year they will unveil four new jet fighters.

Recently disclosed jet-propelled bombers the Douglas CB-43 and Northrop XB-49, were modifications of conventional types.

PSYCHOLOGY

PARIS.—France, which has demanded economic attachment of the Saar, has decided to increase food shipments to that area. A cabinet spokesman says this is partly to "create a psychological effect," but that it is hoped the food will enable Saar workers to step up production, particularly of coal.

WAA ON HOT SEAT

THE War Assets Administration has jitters over the prospect of losing its favored status as the

only agency with an "open" budget. The surplus disposal agency has no lid on its expenditures because it is supposed to pay its own way. It is spending almost 500 million dollars this fiscal year and projects nearly 400 million dollars in fiscal '48.

But the economy-hawk chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Taber (R., N. Y.), wants a tighter operation. His recent remark that the 1947 budget could be balanced if WAA turned over one billion dollars to the Treasury by July 1 was taken by WAA officials as a warning to make good or else.

WORLD BANK SHUFFLE

THERE are hints Emilio G. (Pete) Collado, United States director on the World Bank and

formerly a State Department official, may be shifted to another assignment.

The long-vacant presidency and vice presidency of the 40-nation bank, formerly held by Americans, are slated to be filled by Americans again. One difficulty that reportedly has caused some men to reject offers of the bank presidency has been that the United States director's authority is relatively greater than the president's.

TOURISTS WANTED

ROME.—Departure of American troops will bring a big drop in dollar spending in Italy, but six men and women interviewed at random expressed no disappointment. One businessman, however, said he hoped "tourists will take the place of the military."

Divided Republicans Plagued By Flush-of-Victory Pledges

Continued from Page 1

has seldom started through both Houses before March or April.

At the outset the new Congress was slowed to a walk by the monumental Reorganization Act. Members on sprawling, old line committees had to be reshuffled into the streamlined new. It was a painful process, reluctantly achieved. Many a toe was stepped on, many a howl suppressed.

The miracle was that the Reorganization Act itself survived the browbeating it took. The act is still on trial. Anxiously old line members, who supported it in the first place because of salary and retirement benefits, would jump at the chance to knock it out.

Fact remains that the Republican majority made good on its first pledge. It delivered, with only a few reneging departures from the original plan, the modernized machinery ordered up by a bipartisan vote of the last Congress.

If ever a Congress was obsessed by one yearning it is this one: every majority policy is cued to 1948. In winning control of Congress, Republicans are only half-way to their real goal—the Presidency. Since Congress convened, as much time has been spent discussing that dominant objective, and how to attain it, as actually has been devoted to legislative planning. In fact, the legislation itself is being tailored for the race. If a plan is taken here, or a patch sewed on there, it is because of shifting political tides.

Their Second Wind

THAT the tide may be shifting is apparent in the recent resurgence of Democratic activity.

Democrats, long enervated by the shock of defeat, are now leaping in to do battle as an organized minority for the first time with new hope.

The hope, whether justified or not, springs from take-your-choice issues laid down in the Republican program, and GOP uncertainties as to course.

Democrats, who have put out feelers at home, say there are these chinks in the Republican armor:

Tax reduction, unless concentrated in the lower brackets, hasn't the vote pull expected.

Sentiment for putting debt reduction first is on the upgrade.

Proposed cuts in defense funds have "scared" the people.

The reciprocal trade program has lost little of its popular appeal.

The folks back home don't like "playing politics" with atomic energy.

This Congress is still very young. The chips are not down yet. Things may look very different when they are.

Some Republican leaders, conceding differences as to course and even political misuses, insist they will look very different when they are.

Said one, more than ordinarily philosophical:

"What we do in 1947 won't count much anyway. People forget. When they go to the polls, they will vote on what we do in 1948."

It's a comforting thought. But this is the year 1947. Elephants and some people remember.

Poppy Farms Across Border

Narcotics Smuggling By Rocket Is Possible

By Robert Geiger

TAKE a background of Mexican cacti, 5th ave. and a Far Eastern international settlement . . . Add a motley array of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde characters—savage cosmopolitans and blanketed Indians . . .

Mix with plenty of action—Western gunplay and the shadow of airplanes overhead . . . picture of America's multi-million dollar narcotics smuggling business. That and more, as told by Harry J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics.

The war broke the worldwide smuggling lines of the peddlers. Smuggling is at a virtually all-time low. But Anslinger knows the underworld will try to restore its lines as quickly as possible.

Narcotic agents look for anything to happen in the next decade. In an age when the emphasis is on science, they don't run out the possibility gangs may resort to rockets, parachutes and such other Jules Verne devices to get narcotics across the borders. These sound fantastic but smugglers have tried nearly everything under the sun to transport narcotics.

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stocks. Some of the thieves are addicts, desperate for supplies.

Agents reported prices didn't rise abruptly when supplies grew short. They explained that the peddlers have always demanded all the addict can pay, and the few dollars more they squeezed out of him didn't have a substantial effect upon "retail" prices that already were bringing in millions.

"Now that the war is over, and the smuggling lines are disrupted, we are determined they won't again be established on any such scale as before the war," Anslinger says.

But the postwar smugglers are at work. Just last week customs agents disclosed they had seized narcotics worth \$250,000—at underworld prices—on an American freighter that docked at New York. A crewman was arrested. This is the old pattern of narcotic smuggling, and authorities say this case was the "biggest haul" in nine years.

Nevertheless there is reason to believe Anslinger may achieve his goal of keeping smuggling far below prewar levels. One of the world's greatest opium sources has been shut off. That was Japan.

Anslinger says Linville was "riding the white horse of civil righteousness" all the time he was posing as a successful rancher—and at the same time was conducting a narcotics business on both sides of the border.

He again was arrested after narcotics agents gained his confidence and bought a supply of narcotics from him. This time he pleaded guilty.

Records of such cases read like dime novels. In one case, under investigation since 1942, Treasury files list such aliases as "La Nacha," "The Mouthpiece," "The Bossman," "The Chemist" and "The Old Man."

Cities Dig Frantically For New Revenues as Populations Scatter

By Loyd Brady

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Farm boys who went to the cities to make their money now are moving to the country to spend it, and in their wake the cities are left with a host of fiscal problems.

Nor is it only the farm-born segment of the population that is involved in this reversal of an historic migration pattern. All sections of the population, municipal experts say, are seeking escape from congestion, crowded living quarters and bad air. They are utilizing automobiles and speedy transportation to commute to work in cities where they no longer pay taxes.

Likewise there has been a change in components of the population. People are older. There has been a slowing up of the birth rate and a rise in the average age. The consequence is a demand for new and different services on the part of the city government.

The residual problem for the city is this: How can expanding services be maintained over an unshrinking geographic area from which large numbers of the inhabitants have moved but where they still work and play? How can municipal finances, subject to rigid State controls, meet the climbing outgo?

Thinning Manhattan
THE Tax Institute of New York says New York's Manhattan lost one fifth of its population between 1910 and 1930. Cincinnati's Basin district lost one fourth in the same period—a migration which took former residents outside the taxation limits, and which was common throughout the Nation.

Decentralization, it is called. It supplants the Nineteenth Century pattern which brought cities to what Lewis Mumford has called the "metropolitan" stage. Yet the services provided by the city in response to its growth remain, and are growing in response to demand and necessity.

A few—a very few—examples of these services would include railroads, public utilities, markets, ports and harbors, police and fire protection, public health, hospitals, education, broadcasting stations, and traffic control.

Compare this highly selected listing with any complete tabulation of municipal services of say 100 years ago. In 1824 Detroit gave its citizens 24 services; by 1942 this had risen to 396 with no signs of stopping.

Burden on Property
WHERE does the money come from, and, more important, whence can it be obtained today? Historically American cities have depended heavily upon the general property tax. Even today the 155,000 units of local government derive from 83 to 98 per cent of their revenue from this single source.

Second is the aid localities receive from their States. This varies from State to State, and in five States—Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Texas, and Vermont—there is no State aid.

Localities first sought to increase their property tax revenues through such devices as reassessment, 100 per cent valuation and removal of tax exemptions where possible. But there are stumbling blocks here.

Tax exempt property, across the Nation, is estimated by the Council of State Governments at more than 26 billion dollars, or 18 per cent of the Nation's taxable property. Most of it is concentrated in cities.

Fifty-two other cities of more than 100,000 population have a total of 11 billion dollars in such property, the Census Bureau estimates.

Political Barrier
THERE is, moreover, a sort of "political ceiling" on property tax rates. In its publication, "State-Local Relations," the Council of State Governments said:

"Though localities have been historically dependent upon this (the property) tax for the largest proportion of their income, the tax is apparently incapable of expansion."

March of Science

Liquid 'Ham and Eggs' Nourish Ulcer Patient

By Howard W. Blakeslee

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The story of a man who got all his food through a tube of liquid to a vein in his forearm for two weeks and lost only a pound and a half is told by Robert Elman, associate professor of clinical surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis.

Through this tube the man got the equivalent of ham and eggs, steak, potatoes, bread, milk and dessert. He was one of the more successful examples of a new type of artificial feeding. Dr. Elman tells of the case in a new book, "Parenteral Alimentation in Surgery." Parenteral is medical term for injection into a vein or below the skin.

Until recently it was not possible to inject proteins in this way. They are the substances that make ham and eggs and milk and many other foods.

The patient in this case was an engineer, aged 35. He suffered from stomach ulcer and could not eat. It was advisable to build up his strength for an operation.

He regulated the flow of the substance and took about an hour and a half for a meal twice daily. He said that his hunger disappeared as he neared the end of a tube meal.

After the operation this man continued to feed himself through his forearm for three days. After that he was able to eat normally. Dr. Elman said that not all patients take these tube meals as easily. Any intravenous injection evokes an unpleasant reaction in most patients.

Elsewhere in Science
TWINs ARE born in the United States almost exactly as often as theory predicts, triplets less often, and quads more frequently, yards.

Prof. W. C. George of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine reported these theoretical and actual ratios for multiple births in the United States: Twins once in each 87 confinements, actually once in 86.3; triplets 7569 and 8745; quadruplets 658,503 and 722,000. There should be quintuplets once in 57 million confinements.

Phosphorescent substances, like those that glow in the dark to mark the position of switches, are also magnetic. Dr. Michael Kasha of the University of California describes to the American Chemical Society an experiment in which fluorescein, one of the glow substances, was sealed inside a glass tube. Light of a mercury arc lamp caused the fluorescein to glow. Immediately the glass tube swung toward a magnet nearby.

The white Indians of Panama occur in the proportion of 1 in every 212. This report to the White Institute of Philadelphia was made by Dr. D. B. Stout of Syracuse University. These white Indians are partly albino, and this produces a blotchy blond skin and weak eyes.

Australian air forces now bomb forest fires. These bombs explode on impact and spread 65 gallons of extinguisher over 40 to 50 square yards.

140 Bills Have Sought to Limit Presidency



U. S. GRANT ... Congress interfered ... ROOSEVELT ... Changed his mind ... WILSON ... Opposed 4-year limit ... WASHINGTON ... Quoted both ways ... JEFFERSON ... Oracle of 'antis'

By Alexander R. George

THE move to put a constitutional two-term limit on the Presidency spotlights a political question as old as the Nation itself.

George Washington set a precedent by declining a third term. Franklin Roosevelt completely smashed it. Between those two occasions some 140 proposals to limit presidential tenure were launched in Congress.

None of the previous measures passed both House and Senate. The present amendment passed the House, February 6 by a 385-121 vote, 15 more than the necessary two-thirds.

It has been given top priority by Senate Republicans. Even after the Senate approves it by a two-thirds vote, as expected, it still must be ratified by at least 36 States.

In the House, 47 conservative Democrats joined with the solid Republican front to deliver the required majority.

Grant Persistent
WHILE President Roosevelt's successful bids for third and fourth terms were the only full-fledged breaks with the tradition, two other Presidents challenged it—Ulysses S. Grant and Theodore Roosevelt.

Two years before Grant's turbulent second term ended, there were reports he would run again. In a letter to a Pennsylvania Republican he said: "I don't want a third term any more than I did the first."

But he added: "The people were not restricted to two terms by the Constitution."

Congress virtually killed a third term movement at the time. The House, by a majority of 234 to 18, adopted a resolution in 1875 that "the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents has become by universal concurrence a part of our system of government."

Four years after his second term, Grant let his name be proposed for the 1880 Republican nomination. This was assailed as "Caesarism," but Grant scoffed: "The idea that any man could elect himself President is preposterous and a reflection on the intelligence of the people."

The convention chose Garfield as a compromise candidate. Theodore Roosevelt stepped up to the

Presidency after the assassination of McKinley in 1901. Re-elected in 1904, Teddy said: "On the fourth of March I shall have served 3½ years—and 3½ years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the Presidents to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

In 1912 he became the candidate of the Bull Moose Progressives in the famous campaign which split the Republican Party and resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson. Teddy insisted he was still opposed to a third successive term but said the tradition did not apply to a President who had retired and lost control of the party machinery.

In 1916 Roosevelt's name was placed in nomination for the Presidency at the Republican Convention, but he made no campaign and Charles Evans Hughes was chosen. At the close of World War I Teddy was considered one of the leading 1920 GOP presidential possibilities. He died, however, in January, 1919.

The current proposed amendment would prohibit any person serving more than two terms, or portions of terms, even if there was an intervening period between any of those terms or part terms.

20-Year Term
PRESIDENTIAL tenure was debated by American political leaders even before the present Government was established.

Thomas Jefferson and several others favored limiting the President to a single term. Terms of 6, 7 and 20 years were suggested.

Alexander Hamilton opposed limiting the "eligibility" of the President and he once proposed that the Chief Executive be allowed to serve during good behavior. The Constitution, as adopted, simply fixed a presidential term of four years. It makes no mention of the number of terms a President may serve.

Washington's supposed attitude has been cited by both advocates and opponents of a third term. There was no indication in

his farewell message that he had any idea he was setting a precedent.

He merely said that a new presidential election was coming and it seemed proper to announce his resolve "to decline being considered among the number of those out of which choice is to be made."

Third-term defenders have made frequent use of the following excerpts from a letter written by Washington to Lafayette while the American Government was being established:

"I can see no propriety in precluding ourselves from the services of any man who in some great emergency shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public."

Feared a Dynasty
JEFFERSON has been the standby of third-term opponents.

Jefferson, who served two terms, said he feared perpetual eligibility of the President "would make the office one for life first, and then hereditary."

Andrew Jackson, in his first message to Congress, advised limiting the service of the President to a single term of four or six years. Jackson acceded to demands of followers that he run for a second term, but made no attempt to get a third term. He stepped out of office just before the panic of 1837.

The Democratic convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson in 1912 adopted a platform favoring a single presidential term.

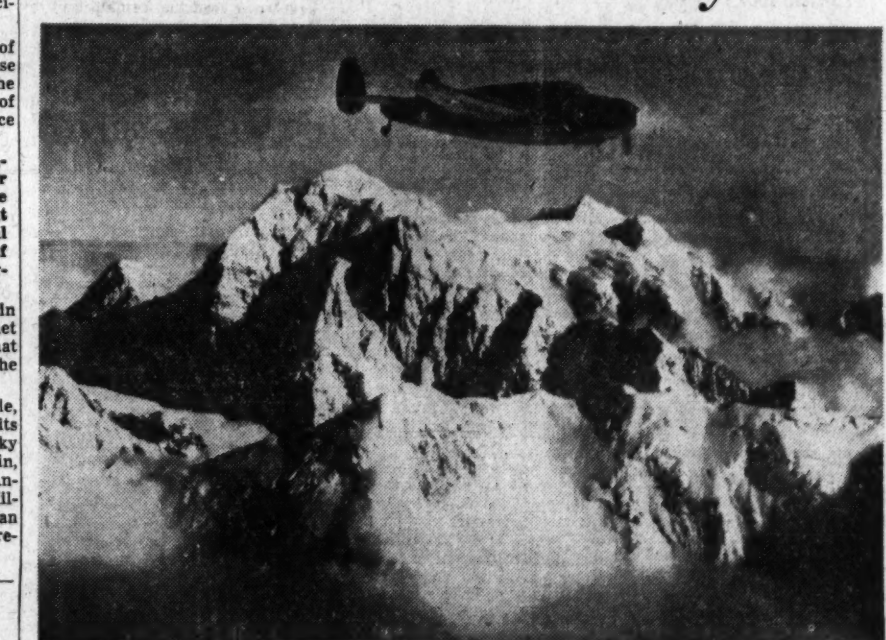
Shortly after his first election, President Wilson said frankly he was opposed to limiting the President to a single term. He said such a measure would "cut off the efficient as surely and inexorably as the inefficient" and that a President might not have enough time in one term to carry out a constructive program.

A Coolidge third-term "boom" still showed signs of life in 1923 after the Vermontor had made his famous "I do not choose to run" statement. Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Progressive, introduced an anti-third-term resolution worded almost identically with the resolution of 1875 aimed at Grant's possible ambitions. The Senate adopted it by a vote of 56 to 28.

By the Associated Press

Planes Will Deliver Strawberries

Air 'Assault' on McKinley Set



An Army Air Forces plane drops past Mount McKinley, towering about 20,300 feet into the clouds

BOSTON, Feb. 15 (INS)—Mount McKinley, ill-tempered Alaskan giant towering all North America, will be challenged anew by man in a war-refined land-air assault to capture new knowledge about cosmic rays and other scientific problems.

Bradford Washburn, director of the New England Museum of Natural History, announced today that an air-supported expedition of 10 men and one woman in Army gear will attempt to gain valuable information from the giant's ice-crowned head 20,300 feet in the clouds.

This fifth assault by man on aloof Mount McKinley will be another in the series of stringent tests of United States Army equipment and supply methods in sub-zero temperatures of the Arctic, potential theater in any future war.

The expedition also hopes to film a complete picture of the giant's scarred face, which has been seen fully by few men in history. Only one of the four previous expeditions ended in victory for man.

The lone woman challenging the highest peak in North America is Mrs. Washburn, wife of the leader. She can curl friends' hair with a comb and has a husband and two children.

Supplies by 'Chute
AIR transport and supply will feature the Atomic Age's attempt to learn the scientific things guarded on McKinley by temperatures of 30 and 40 degrees below zero.

Among other items to be tested for the Army will be frozen fresh foods—the first for an expedition in mountain-climbing history.

The Army Air Forces' Tenth Rescue Squadron, based at Anchorage, Alaska, will parachute a complete cosmic ray and weather research station to an advance base 10,000 feet up McKinley in one of the highest and most dramatic operations of its kind in history.

The expedition will be in sharp contrast to the first recorded hike up the unfriendly mountain. The first men to conquer McKinley did it out of sheer Alaskan civic pride in 1910. They were soundoughs, not scientists.

Grubstaked by a Fairbanks saloonkeeper, the expedition set out six or seven strong. All but three puffed out at the 6,000-foot mark. The remaining trio plugged on over glaciers and up icy cliffs to North Peak, some 20,000 feet.

The soundoughs lugged a flagpole with them and stuck it in old McKinley's side. They didn't actually go to the tip-top because they figured their friends 150 miles away would see the flag better on North Peak.

First and only successful hike to South Peak, highest point in North America, was made in 1913 by four men headed by the Very Rev. Tudson Stuck, Episcopal archdeacon of the Yukon. They prayed and left a six-foot cross where North America is closest to the stars.

Death ended another expedition when two men slipped into McKinley's crevasses in 1932, last time a climb was attempted.

Strawberries in Heaven
EXPEDITION "White Tower," as the latest will be called, will be supported from the air all the way. The 10 men and Mrs. Washburn will receive supplies by parachute, direct drop, or from planes landing on skis. Said Washburn: "We hope to eat quick-frozen fresh salmon, strawberries and chicken perhaps as high as 18,000 feet."

Washburn expected the expedition actually to climb for about eight weeks, with stops for observations and photography, weather permitting. Cooperating in the expedition with the Army will be the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, the National Park Service and the Geological Survey.

Alaska Mappers Deny Working Over Siberia
THE Army Air Forces hope to complete its aerial map of Alaska next summer.

The map, which is about three-fourths done, is being made by the 46th Reconnaissance Squadron, using F-13s, modified B-29s.

Maj. Maynard E. White described the work to a group of newsmen who visited Alaska recently. He said the squadron is experimenting with radar scope photography, which makes it possible to take a picture of terrain even when visibility is zero.

The aerial map of Alaska will be made available to commercial map-makers.

Incidentally, an AAF spokesman says there is no truth to rumors that United States Army planes from Alaska bases are making aerial maps of Siberia. He also denies reports that Russian planes have molested American reconnaissance aircraft and said there is no proof that any Russian plane has flown over Alaska.

The inability of American forces to detect unknown planes flying over Alaska, however, was mentioned by Brig. Gen. Frank F. Everest, commander of the Yukon sector, Alaskan Air Command, in a talk to the correspondents. As for Air Forces strength in Alaska, Everest disclosed that all the aircraft under his command comprise no more than three full squadrons.

By the Associated Press

Results Come Slowly

Southeast Washington 5th Graders Welding Own Race Relations

By V. R. Montanari

AT A RECENT "Intergroup Education Institute" held here by three national education groups, a small Negro schoolboy remarked during a demonstration in intercultural education:

"People get into a lot of trouble, especially grown folks." The boy was a member of the Council of Friendly Relations, a pupils' club which has grown out of the Student Council at Giddings School, 4th and G. sts. se.

Unconsciously, he voiced a thought which delimits the aims of the Council of Friendly Relations. This group, run by the children themselves in regular meetings, deals with intergroup problems in a small way and strictly on the children's level. There is no attempt to go into "national problems" of "grown folks" who make their own, large-scale troubles.

In fact, to these fifth and sixth grade children, one's conduct in minor, everyday contacts with other races and nationalities in their community determines good or bad citizenship. The children are aware of the small frictions in community life, the things that happen among any school children but which in this case are accentuated by the mixed character of the neighborhood and the close proximity of the various groups.

Paths Must Cross
THE 12-block strip, three blocks wide, running from Pennsylvania ave. on the north to M st., explains Mrs. Rosa H. Jones, Giddings principal, contains two Negro schools, three white public schools and one Catholic school. The paths of the children from these schools cross at least twice a day.

Across the street from Giddings all the homes are Negro except one. In the next block are both white and Negro families. Families of Greek, Italian and Chinese descent live in the neighborhood.

"We are in a dual school system," says Mrs. Jones, "but when school is out naturally the children come together in public places, and the contacts do bring up problems."

Under the direction of Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, and Miss Edith A. Lyons, division director for nine public schools in Southeast and Southwest, the Giddings Student Council became the Council of Friendly Relations. Mrs. Jones selected Mrs. Louise A. Mack, social science teacher, to guide the new group.

"We teachers indicated the general idea of the group to the children," says Mrs. Jones. "We had thought of certain problems, such as the relations of the school patrols—sometimes the Negro patrols were indifferent to the white children—but the children found some of their own, such as pushing in lines at the store or while waiting for buses."

Politeness 'In Line'
THE CHILDREN first took a rough census of the families in their blocks to find out what their neighbors were like. Then they reported on the small prob-

lems which they noticed outside the school. The parochial school, St. Peter's, did not have patrols on certain days, so the council members learned about Catholic religious days and planned to take turns replacing the parochial patrols.

Others reported they sometimes didn't get along so good in the small stores where other children also trade.

Mrs. Mack and Mrs. Jones led them from there into trying to iron out the differences with kindness and politeness, by waiting their turns in store lines and looking out for the safety of all children, regardless of color or religion.

Infractions of these rules of consideration by patrols are reported to the council or, if necessary, to the policeman on the beat.

Tracing a Slur
THUS FAR the experiment has had few visible results in the neighborhood, as Miss Lyons and Mrs. Jones admit, though at a council meeting one can perceive the Negro children's serious regard for other people's feelings.

At one recent meeting a neighborhood incident was brought to the council's attention. A white woman had complained to the principal that a Negro boy had made slighting remarks about her son's appearance. The council appointed a committee to find out who the Negro boy was and to point out to him that remarks about a person's appearance hurt that person's feelings.

Work by Example
MRS. JONES agrees that from here on in "we'll have to wait and work things out slowly."

"Some parents," she says, "perhaps wouldn't understand what we are trying to do, though I believe the teachers of the other schools do."

Mrs. Mack has invited the school patrol boys and their teachers from two white public schools and another Negro school to meet with the Giddings group on the street-crossing problem. Thus far activity on the matter has been one-sided. Teachers in the white schools explain that they must talk over the idea not only with their superiors but also with the pupils' parents, whose permission they must obtain.

'U. N.' Stands for Unmatched Nickels

New York (AP)—In 1946, the United Nations moved to New York.

In 1946 also, the board of transportation reported, some 101,200 foreign coins were put into New York's subway turnstiles—against 53,500 in 1945.

The board did not comment on the coincidence.



Remember when you could beat Junior?

Not too long ago, you probably could have given Junior a ten-yard head start—and then beaten him anyway! Today, however, you'd probably find the situation neatly reversed. Which should serve as a gentle but firm reminder that the day is coming when you'll want to take things mighty easy... settle back and just enjoy life. You won't be financially prepared for such leisure years unless you decide now on a definite, reasonable savings plan—and stick faithfully to it! The safest, surest way of all to save is by buying U. S. Savings Bonds regularly. U. S. Savings Bonds pay you back \$4 for every \$3 you put in, after ten years. They're 100% backed by Uncle Sam. So the money you save makes more money for you—with no risk! If you're wise, you'll start preparing for your future security now. Join the automatic, convenient Payroll Savings Plan. Or start buying your Bonds regularly at any bank or post office... today!

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The Washington Post

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Puerto Rico's Schools

The members of the House and Senate Public Lands Committees who are journeying to Puerto Rico this week will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves at first hand with the bedeviled language issue in the public schools of that island Territory. The issue is whether the children in the schools should be taught in English or in Spanish. Commissioner of Education Villarronga, recently appointed by President Truman and not yet confirmed by the Senate, has urged that English be taught intensively in the schools as a required second language but that the teaching be done in the native language of the people, the language used in their homes and in their social intercourse, Spanish.

No qualified educator, we are convinced, could advocate any other course. It would impose a monstrous handicap on the children of the island to require that they be taught in a tongue different from that which they learned in infancy. And Spanish is the tongue that every Puerto Rican infant first learns. It is his natural tongue, a part of his cultural heritage; his nursery rhymes, his folklore, his slang are all Spanish. He can learn English, of course, and can become thoroughly proficient in it. But he cannot learn in English—a vastly different thing. If he is taught in English, he is likely to learn neither the language itself nor the history, geography and arithmetic it is utilized to teach. And he is likely also to suffer a serious psychological frustration. The economy of Puerto Rico permits children there to get on an average only four years of schooling—far from enough to break the language pattern of their homes.

The argument advanced in favor of teaching in English is a political, not a pedagogic argument. It is advanced by those who seek for Puerto Rico statehood in the American Union. No doubt perpetuation of Spanish as the native language will militate against admission into the United States. This is a consideration which the Puerto Ricans need to face frankly. We are skeptical, however, that statehood is either a realizable or desirable goal for Puerto Rico—precisely because the background and culture of the island is Spanish and cannot ever be made anything else, save by a repression of native habits which the people of the United States, let alone of Puerto Rico, would never countenance. In any case, the education of Puerto Rico's children should be the prime consideration. And this education can far more effectively be promoted in the language they speak naturally.

Atomic Politics

Because the opponents of David E. Lillenthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission are reluctant to acknowledge the real basis of their opposition we have been introduced into a wonderful world of rationalization. Perhaps the most wonderful argument of all was advanced by Senator Kem of Missouri. He objects to Mr. Lillenthal because, he says, the nominee is "an outstanding exponent of Government ownership." Senator Kem himself believes that control of the new power source should be entrusted to "staunch supporters of our characteristic American system of private initiative and free enterprise." But the legislation enacted by Congress, unanimously in the case of the Senate, provides unequivocally for Government ownership of all fissionable materials and for exploitation of them exclusively through Government licenses. Apparently every member of the Senate last year was, like Mr. Lillenthal, an "exponent of Government ownership" so far as atomic energy was concerned. Of course, an Atomic Energy commissioner who favored private ownership of fissionable materials would be something like a Postmaster General who favored letting private enterprises carry the mail.

Then there is the equally wonderful argument that Mr. Lillenthal should not be confirmed because he is a New Dealer and the New Deal was repudiated at the polls last November. Is the President, himself a New Dealer, henceforth to nominate only Republicans? If the slim Republican majority seriously means to refuse confirmation of qualified presidential nominees on so obviously a partisan basis as this, it will stand convicted of the shoddiest sort of politicking with the national welfare. Whatever the mandate of last fall's election, it surely was not this.

The President's choice of Mr. Lillenthal was certainly not a political one. The scientists who played leading roles in the development of atomic energy, and newspapers all over the country, including *The Post*, had long urged this choice on the ground that

by experience and character Mr. Lillenthal was uniquely qualified. The President is wholly justified in ignoring the silly suggestion that he now withdraw Mr. Lillenthal's name. If politics is to be injected into this issue, the Republicans will have to bear the blame for it. They would do well, we think, to heed the sober warning of Prof. Harold Urey, that America's atomic research will be set back at least half a year if they reject this nomination. Indeed, an even graver consequence would develop. No man of stature would care to experience the ordeal that Mr. Lillenthal has undergone. And plainly, if it rejected Mr. Lillenthal, the Senate would not confirm anyone who actually believed in the principles which the Senate itself wrote into the Atomic Energy Act. The result would inevitably be appointment of a second-rater, a nonentity with no record of accomplishment to back it, for administration of one of the toughest and most ticklish jobs in the Nation.

Battle Of The Budget

Congress and the Administration have become embroiled in a verbal contest over budget-paring that leaves the public utterly bewildered. For nobody outside the Government is in a position to say just how much the President's estimates of 1948 expenditures can be cut without imperiling our national defense and impairing other essential functions of Government. Consequently the people who have to pay the bill of costs must perforce look on helplessly while the executive budget-makers and the legislators battle it out.

Although detailed information showing where the proposed six-billion-dollar budget cuts are to be made is not available, it is obvious that such a drastic over-all reduction would entail heavy cuts in the defense budget. That inference is supported by horrific warnings of disaster uttered by the Secretaries of War and Navy and top-ranking officers. However, we do not believe that every avenue of savings open to the Army and the Navy has been explored. The President himself has admitted that unification of the armed services could effect substantial economies, although the kind of unification that has just been proposed is not calculated to save money.

The extraordinarily high cost of the peacetime defense establishment suggests that, even under the existing wasteful setup there is considerable room for economy without weakening of our defenses. The Committee on Postwar Tax Policy points out, for example, that the average expenditure per man by the War and Navy Departments for 1948 is estimated at \$6790, compared with \$6960 in 1945. It is hard to see why the cost per man of maintaining a 1948 peacetime establishment should be almost as high on the average as it was when the Nation was at war. Indeed, for the Army alone the cost is expected to exceed the 1945 average. We agree with the committee that the "burden of proof must be assumed by those who insist upon the need of spending on the scale indicated by these figures."

Heads of civilian departments and agencies, like military men, are seldom willing to admit that they can get along with smaller appropriations. They, too, should be compelled to show cause why they cannot do so. Certainly there is abundant evidence of an unofficial nature testifying to a surplage of employees in some civilian departments. Unless Congress administers the punch that will force officials to weed out their staffs, we shall go on paying more than we should for all sorts of Government services.

Ordinary prudence requires that expenditures should not be reduced without a searching preliminary investigation of the probable effects. Unfortunately, there has not been time for a thoroughgoing study of the President's budget recommendations. That, of course, is not the fault of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 compels members of the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate, the Ways and Means Committee, and the Senate Finance Committee to meet jointly at the beginning of each regular session of Congress to frame a legislative budget for the ensuing fiscal year, including estimates of over-all Federal receipts and expenditures.

In a normal year these conferences would probably insure a comprehensive survey of the fiscal outlook as a guide to legislative procedure without violently upsetting the Executive budget plan. Under present conditions, which are far from normal, legislative budget-making of this kind is likely to prove a stumbling block to systematic economy for the simple reason that too little time has been allowed for acquiring pertinent information and studying reduction proposals. The advocates of economy have weakened their case by snap judgments that put them on the defensive. Under the circumstances the best that can be hoped for is an eventual compromise that will require some reductions in the President's spending estimates while falling considerably below the six-billion-dollar reduction approved by the Legislative Budget Committee. The committee's recommendations are merely advisory and, as its report states, realization of the over-all objective "depends entirely upon the final action of the Congress upon budget estimates, individually and collectively."

Whatever the outcome may be, it will at least have focused attention on the necessity of reducing expenditures as rapidly as possible to a level at which the budget can be balanced without overtaxing the people. Taxes are now so high that they hamper production by discouraging individual initiative and industrial risk taking. Because the will and the ability to produce are the primal source of our success in defending ourselves

against armed aggressors, tax reduction may properly be regarded as a means of strengthening our national defenses.

Russian Famine?

For several months reports have been trickling out of Russia about a famine of proportions that surpass even the dreadful famine of 1921. In some quarters outside Russia these reports have been read with much skepticism, perhaps for the reason that the Soviet government made no particular effort to suppress them. It was even thought that the regime might purposely have encouraged these stories as an excuse for postponing the promised abolition of food rationing and demanding continued relief supplies through the UNRRA.

But if studied in connection with other reports and rumors about internal conditions in Russia, the story of a great famine becomes quite plausible. There have been, for example, persistent reports of unrest among the populace and even of rioting. Some, indeed, have sought to interpret the intransigent Soviet diplomatic policies in the light of a supposed internal crisis. The government, it is said, fears to aggravate the famine and the risk of open rebellion by bringing home and demobilizing the Red army. Thus, according to this ingenious theory, Russia's foreign policy is predicated upon the sheer necessity of keeping her soldiers abroad so that they can be fed at the expense of the occupied countries. Meantime, the Soviet press has been making new attacks against the "Kulaks," accusing them of withholding delivery of grain due to the state, and asserting that they have been abetted in these frauds by corrupt officials of the agricultural bureaucracy, who falsely certified the grain as delivered. Similar charges of bureaucratic fraud have been made in connection with other industries, such as the clothing industry, whose products are scarce or unobtainable, and another purge of some proportions seems in progress.

The exciting cause of the famine, however, is not corruption but the great crop-killing drought which began early last year in the Crimea and spread gradually to the Ukraine and Byelorussia and beyond the east bank of the lower Volga. This, of course, is the part of Russia most devastated by both wars. It also includes the area of the famine of 1921 and the "artificial famine" of the 1930s which grew out of peasant resistance to collectivized farming.

The *London Economist*, in a recent analysis of the meager statistics at its command, conjectures that last year's Russian grain crop could not have been more than half as large as the normal Russian harvest in the years immediately before 1940. Thus, continuation and even extension of relief work in the stricken area is necessary to avert far worse horrors than those which accompanied the famine of 1921. Wisely, we think, the *Economist* warns against the prevalent temptation to make famine relief in Russia an instrument of Anglo-American power politics and a means of forcing the Soviet regime into unpalatable bargains. It contrasts the fact that the UNRRA is even now preparing to move out of Russia with the recollection that, in spite of the fear and hatred of Bolshevism prevalent in every Western country a quarter century ago, Fridtjof Nansen's League of Nations Relief Organization, Herbert Hoover's American Relief Agency and the relief mission sent by Pope Benedict XV continued their operations in Russia until the famine had ended. In this contrast the *Economist* finds "a sad reflection on the moral and political standards of 1947."

Hospital Center

One project that ought to move forward even in the face of the economy drive and the District's critical revenue problem is the new Washington Hospital Center. For the first time in its history the Capital has an opportunity to acquire a medical center equal to the finest in the country. The people have a tremendous interest in seeing the project go forward with expedition and expert planning.

There are two immediate problems to be met: (1) the selection of a site, and (2) the appropriation of funds for its purchase and the preparation of plans. Selection of the site has been complicated by the demand of the District Commissioners that private land which would have to be taken off the tax rolls should not be used for this purpose. We have every sympathy with the Commissioners in their struggle for more revenue, but we do not think that scientific planning of the Nation's Capital should be distorted for the sake of keeping land on the tax rolls. It is already evident that the District will have to rely increasingly upon other sources of revenue. There are some indications that the site committee for the new hospital center may be able to acquire an excellent tract of land already owned by the Government. If so, that will be a notable advantage. But proper placement of this hospital center is far more important, in our opinion, than keeping any prospective site on the tax rolls.

The second problem is that of funds to get the project under way. Impressed by the critical shortage of modern hospital facilities here, the last Congress authorized construction of a health center to cost 20 million dollars. The first step toward fulfillment of that pledge should be appropriation of the \$2,750,000 requested in the President's budget for the purchase of a site and preparation of architectural plans. As governors of the Capital and as local residents interested in the health of their community, members of Congress should have no hesitation in giving this appropriation prompt approval.

ARROWHEAD
Flinty substance.
Slow the faking.
Sharp the pointing.
True the balance.
Certain the aiming.
Swift the flying.
Deep the wounding.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Tight Little Isle



Letters To The Editor

British Fuel Crisis

(Following are excerpts from a letter dated February 10, which has just been received by a former Post contributor, Seiden Menefee, from a correspondent in London, Jack Grundy, who was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy during the war.)

... And so, as the *Daily Express* puts it, we have "Crisis First Day."

London this morning was a morass of thawing snow. Some places had 12 inches Saturday night; all had six inches and upward. At 0900 the current went off. I phoned a business friend. Everything dead, he said. Even the electrical gadget that heated the hot water was off, he told me plaintively. Why he thought it should work when the current was off, I don't know. I called another business firm. They had sent their girls home until Thursday, when they are to report back for orders.

Pubs, cafes, restaurants, are all lighted with candles and night lights. The little cafe I use for "coffee" in the city has two days' supply of candles, but I got to scrounge some more. When I got on the bus today I found 2-penny fares had gone up to 2½—a 25 per cent increase. Three-penny fares have gone up to 4.

"Eleanor and I are not inconvenienced by the 'crisis' yet (but) if the cuts (in fuel consumption) do not work, disaster may be upon us in 10 days. By that time it is meant that utilities will stop. That would be quite something. Sewage, fresh water, bread baking, treatment of milk would all be affected.

I have noticed that some of the complacent "We've been in trouble before and come through it" attitude is beginning to wear a trifle thin, which is a good thing. People want shaking out of their hide-bound conviction that everything will be all right.

Today's headlines and subheadlines include "Six Million May Be Workless by End of Week," "Don't Rush Employment Exchanges Today" (for relief money), "London By Candlelight," "The Evening News has a headline, 'Sale Queues in the Twilight.' The shouting and confusion grow apace.

The next month should be interesting. I hope by the time you arrive next month all will be well, but I am not optimistic. The big utility companies are criticizing the Government for its handling of the situation, and are suggesting that even the cuts will not alleviate it. If they are right, and after all, they should know what they are talking about, we are in for a very sticky time. The *Chronicle* says, "If the crisis lasts no more than three or four days it will represent a severe setback to our national recovery."

Our No. 1 crisis will be if gas goes. I suppose that in our flat we could use the grate in the living room (for cooking as well as heating) but it would be a nasty business. If they stop the gas supply there is always danger of an explosion in the mains. I suppose you will have an antityphus shot before you leave. If things get worse, we shall have them.

JACK GRUNDY.

Judge Learned Hand

You are to be commended for your editorial in tribute to a great judge. The work of Judge Learned Hand does not readily lend itself to popular attention, but there have been few judges who have contributed so much that is good to our law and the administration of justice.

Judge Hand's given name has always seemed a happy choice. He has always been "learned" in the true sense of the word—not only in the technical matters of the law, as to which he has no peer—but in the basic truths which the history of man has taught. Not

the least of such truths, and one which Judge Hand has always followed, is that humility and tolerance are one of the sure marks of a civilized man—and of a good judge. Many of his words will bear repetition today; none more so than some of the words he spoke in an address to a group of young lawyers in 1930, on the "Sources of Tolerance."

"... I want to emphasize... the opportunity to preserve that spirit of liberty without which life is insupportable, and nations have never in the past been able to endure... Liberty is an essence so volatile that it will escape any vessel however corked. It rests in the hearts of men, in the belief that knowledge is hard to get, that man must break through again and again the thin crust on which he walks, that the certainties of today may become the superstitions of tomorrow, that we have no warrant of assurance save by everlasting readiness to test and test again."

"Surely we, the children of a time when the assumptions of even the science of our fathers have been outworn; surely we ought not to speak in apocalyptic verities, nor scourge from the temple those who do not see with our eyes. All the devices of our ingenuity, all our command over the materials of this earth, all the organization and differentiation of our industry and our social life, all our moral fetiches and exaltations, all our societies to ameliorate mankind, our hospitals, our colleges, our institutes. All these shall not save us. ... we would hold liberty, we must have charity—charity to others, charity to ourselves."

IRVING J. LEVY.

Washington.

Capital Transit Rates

A question concerning the vast majority of people in the Washington community is now before the Public Utilities Commission. The question, proposed by the Capital Transit Co., is the increase in transportation fare of the weekly pass from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and the abolition of transit tokens. Capital Transit justified their case on the grounds of a decreased net operating income. The company, in its analysis, compares the net operating income of 1946 and the probable one of 1947 to the net operating income of the peak war year, 1944. Why compare the present decreased net operating income to the year when the wartime demand (of a congested world metropolis) for transportation was at its highest level? Is it the intent of the Capital Transit Co. to maintain the high level of wartime profits at the expense of the public?

The people of the District of Columbia, acting through the Public Utilities Commission, have given the Capital Transit Co. the mandate of a transportation monopoly. The first responsibility of this mandate is service to the people. The present increase in the transportation rate will merely be another increase to the present high cost of living. The result if this increase is that the average citizen will have to dig deeper into his dwindling savings to meet the added living cost.

TWO G. W. STUDENTS.

Washington.

Independent Unions

I heard a Wagner Act saboteur tell the Senate Labor Committee that the act should be amended "to assure recognition of independent unions." I have never yet known a reactionary to be factual. He rightly assumes that an uncritical and intolerant public will believe anything, hence any sweeping statement goes unchallenged. Why don't some of those conservatives on that committee read the last NLRB report instead of sitting dumb and glibly when such remarks are made? Last year the board sanctioned 484 independent unions. There were not more because the workers in secret ballot rejected them. Last year only 90,874 workers voted for unaffiliated unions and 175,332 voted for an AFL affiliate and 263,641 for a CIO.

G. L. REES.

Washington.

"Return To Chores"

It is encouraging to learn through your able columnist, Malvina Lindsay, that there is some awakening to the importance of children doing chores. As it is generally conceded that the character pattern is formed during the first years of a child's life, the habit of work in sharing the responsibilities of homemaking and the duty of cooperating in the welfare of the community may be more important for the development of adult character and happy living than much that children are supposed to learn at school.

If children are habituated to constant excitement and entertainment without the discipline of work and responsibility, especially entertainment that is provided for them without effort of using their creative abilities, the blueprint for after years of idleness, emotional instability and willing dependence upon others for sustenance. Excitement becomes a necessity, entertainment the objective in living and consequently when jobs become important they are unprepared for the disciplines of work and self denial. Any employment becomes a series of re-acts and frustrations with consequent reactions on health and morale.

Frequently we have heard mothers say, "Oh, I can't be bothered teaching them to help me. I'd rather do the work myself. Anyway, I want them to have a good time while they are young." Such

mothers should not be surprised later if their young people are rejected by employers who say the same—without concern for the good times—if they speak their minds. The children who resent "the nerve" of any employer who demands concentration on the job without any diversion, drift from one job to another because "they do not like it," or "can't take it." In other words, they are unemployable unless they can find some employer who does not mind being bothered and can afford the time and expense of running training classes and entertaining undeveloped child-children.

There was plenty of evidence of the necessity during the war when business managers were compelled to accept inept and dilatory personnel and the annoying and expensive results, and the Army was compelled to reject a tragic number of neurotic young men. An so the neglected children grow up and are married and do not live happily ever after because the same pattern is repeated over and over unless broken by bitter necessity. Perhaps it is not surprising that we have such high ratios of divorce and delinquency (parents and children) when we realize the training for just these weaknesses the children of the past 40 or more years have been given. But we are paying dearly for the indulgence and imbalance by carrying a national debt which is also getting out of hand.

LOUISE R. WILLIAMS.

Washington.

Germany's Neighbors

By Andre Visson

Dutch-Belgian View

GERMANY'S smaller neighbors have won an important point this week in London. The Soviet representative in the Council of Deputies of the Foreign Ministers in London has finally subscribed to the thesis advocated by American, British and French representatives. Germany's smaller neighbors will be entitled not only to submit their views on a German peace treaty, but to participate in the discussion of their memoranda by the representatives of the Big Four in London.

This decision may delay the already complicated preparations for the coming Moscow Conference. It should nonetheless be welcomed. Germany's smaller neighbors—the practically defenseless victims of her aggressions—are certainly entitled to participate to as large extent as possible in all discussions concerning Germany's place in the new postwar world. They have at least as great an interest as the Big Four in Germany's fate. This is obvious as far as their external security is concerned. But two of Germany's smaller neighbors—Holland and Belgium—are thinking of the German problem also in terms of economic security.

The Dutch and the Belgians certainly share the French fears about a possible resurgence of Germany's military power. The latest Gallup Poll reveals that exactly the same percentage of the Dutch and the French people—63 per cent—believe that Germany will some day again start a new war. But the Dutch and the Belgians are viewing the German problem with even greater concern than the French.

FIRST, their financial investments in Germany are greater than those of the French. The Dutch investments have been evaluated as high as 615 million dollars. Secondly, Holland and Belgium, whose foreign trade with Germany exceeded one fifth of their total prewar trade, are, because of transit traffic, directly and considerably interested in Germany's overseas trade.

It would be a very great financial blow to Holland and Belgium if they should have to write off all their prewar investments in Germany. But it would be an even greater blow to their economies if the harbors of Rotterdam and Antwerp should have to abandon their historic and natural function as ports deserving of the overseas trade of western Germany, including the highly industrialized provinces of the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Thus Holland and Belgium have a particular approach of their own to the German problem. Politically they find themselves much closer to the French ideas regarding the German peace treaty than to those of the United States and Great Britain. They certainly prefer a confederation of German states as advocated by the French to a federated German state as recommended by the United States and Britain, and they are decidedly opposed to a unified Germany, as conceived by the Soviet Union. They also support the French in their demand for the longest possible control of Germany. The Dutch remark, however, that the states of a federated Germany, created under Allied control, are likely to be regarded by the German people as existing only "by the grace of the armies of occupation." They recommend therefore the restriction of military occupation to strategic areas and points, such as ports, air fields, traffic centers and, if necessary, industrial centers. There is only one aspect of the American and British political plans for Germany which makes Brussels and The Hague feel closer to Washington and London than to Paris.

The Dutch and the Belgians are not in favor of Soviet participation in the control of western Germany.

AS TO THE Dutch and Belgian economic plans for Germany, they are determined by the above described specific and important economic interests of their respective countries. They advocate close control of the German economy. But they do not like either the British plan of socialization of German industry and coal mines on a "national" scale, nor the French plan of socialization on an "international" scale. And they would like to have an indemnity clause for the damage which their investments in Germany would suffer by the American "decartelization" plans. But they consider even more important, a clause that would prevent Germany from diverting to her northern ports of Hamburg and Bremen the traffic which before the war normally followed the Rhine River or the Belgian railways to the ports of Rotterdam and Antwerp. Just before the war, the Germans started this policy by lowering the freight costs on the railways serving their northern ports, as well as by using subsidies and preferential tariffs. American and British occupation forces continued this German policy, as they prefer to spend worthless German marks in Hamburg and Bremen rather than the much more valuable Dutch guilders and Belgian francs in Rotterdam and Antwerp. The Belgians want to prevent a postwar German economic policy which would completely ruin their once prosperous ports.

Kremlin Tomtoms Batter Turkey

By Stewart Alsop

This is the first dispatch from Stewart Alsop, who is touring the Mediterranean area to write about turbulent conditions there. Joseph Alsop continues to cover the Nation from Washington.

ANKARA, Feb. 15.—Virtually every political event in Turkey can be explained either in terms of a fear or of a memory. The fear is, of course, the fear of the Soviet Union. No Turk and indeed no foreign observer in Turkey has the faintest doubt as to the real Soviet ambitions.

The Russians want a friendly Turkey, a Turkey on the Balkan model, with a regime imposed and controlled by the Kremlin. The Turks believe that the demand for joint control of the Dardanelles and the earlier demand for northern Turkish provinces are but a means to that end.

Thus, no informed Turk—and in Ankara even the lowliest Anatolian peasant is remarkably informed—can go to bed at night without wondering when the masters in the Kremlin will decide to reach out for what they want. It is hard to exaggerate the depth of this feeling. It is not generally known that the maneuvers (a political word for a general mobilization) which took place here in September and October was the result of a firm conviction held by the Turkish general staff that a Russian attack was imminent. The Turkish generals were wrong.

Daily Radio Diatribes

FROM the distance of America their fears may seem to have ebbed of hysteria, but here in the shadow of the Soviet Union it is possible to sense something of the meaning of the heavy psychological pressure to which the Turks are being subjected. It is true that the Turks are breathing a trifle more easily than they did a few months ago, yet the pressure continues.

It takes a number of forms. One is the Soviet radio, which daily in Turkish broadcasts accuses the Turkish government of everything from (oddy enough) being antireligious to harboring a large contingent of American troops for warlike purposes.

The Soviet press, both in the Soviet Union and the Balkan puppet states, echoes the radio. Again, there is the pressure organized from within. Turkish estimates of the Soviet investment, both in subsidizing pro-Soviet newspapers and in financing Turkish politics, vary from half a million lira to five or six times that amount. These figures should not be taken with a large grain of salt (grains of salt are evidently items of equipment as essential to the political reporter in the Near East as aspirin tablets.) Even so, among competent observers there is no doubt that an attempt said to be directed from Sofia, to capitalize on the prevailing discontent and to organize a pro-Soviet underground, is being made.

Armenian Wedge

A PECULIAR form of pressure to which the Turks consider themselves subjected is the continuing Soviet importation of thousands of

Armenians from the Middle East. Turks of all parties seem unanimously convinced that the objective of this Soviet-sponsored hebra is to build up a huge block of Armenians on the borders of Kars and Ardahan, the northern Turkish provinces to which the Soviet press has already laid claim.

The idea is that when enough Armenians have been imported the Soviet Union will point out officially, as its press has already pointed out unofficially, that the Armenians need more living space. The demand for Kars and Ardahan will be renewed.

This kind of Oriental triple play may seem plainly incredible to Westerners. That the suspicion exists widely in Turkey, nevertheless, indicates the extent to which Turkish fears of Russian intentions, nourished by an ancient tradition, have been aroused.

Fear of Russia is a central factor in Turkish political life. Only less central is a memory, the memory of their astonishing renaissance figure, Kemal Ataturk, drunkard, lecher and great political leader.

Dubucque Transplanted

IN the main dining room of the hotel in which this is being written a tea dance is in progress. It is indistinguishable from a tea dance in Dubucque or Albuquerque. The orchestra is playing the same American jazz tunes (perhaps a trifle older). The men and women are dressed in the same way (perhaps a trifle more conservatively). And in Turkish the same conversational inanities are doubtless being exchanged.

Yet the older men and women knew the Turkey of the veil and the fez, the Sultan and the harem. If they knew Ankara at all, they did not know it as it is now, a city of some 250,000 plumped down in the middle of the bleak Anatolian plain, filled with gas stations and dubious modern architecture. They knew it rather as Angora, an insular hill town of less than 25,000 resting on the immemorially ancient lines of Hittite, Egyptian, Greek and Roman cultures.

No country, not even the Soviet Union, has undergone such vast changes in its whole way of life as has Turkey in one generation. For all these changes Ataturk alone was responsible. Ataturk has been dead more than eight years, but his memory lives on together with the revolution which he created single-handed from the inexhaustible reserves of his energy.

A new revolution in Turkish politics, a cautious and guarded revolution in the direction of personal freedom and parliamentary democracy, is now being attempted. To any American it would seem a very strange revolution indeed, full of partly developed theories and contradictions.

It can only be understood in terms of Kemal Ataturk's astonishing feat in wrenching Turkey out of Asia and into the Western world and, above all, in terms of the fear of the Soviet Union, the fear which colors and affects all Turkish life.

Geneva Conference at Stake

State Dept. Fears Tariff Moves

By Sigrid Arne

THE Republican-led Congress has ordered hearings to open February 24 on the Administration's reciprocal trade program.

Present debate revolves around nothing that would hit the front pages: A tariff reduction of a cent here, 30 cents there, on goods foreign nations would like to sell here, such as paper, beef, china, gloves, whatever.

But behind the debate, in the opinion of some State Department chiefs, lies the entire question of peace, of the survival of democracy and the United Nations—to say nothing of the spread of communism.

Republicans counter that behind the debate also lies the much more immediate worry over an influx of cheap foreign goods which they say would cut down American sales and throw Americans out of jobs.

The department's object is to needle world trade into brisk business that will keep workmen on jobs everywhere and hence, it hopes, lay a secure foundation for peace. Further, it wants to open more markets for American goods by reducing the trade barriers other governments have set up. To get such concessions the United States must be ready to cut its tariffs somewhat.

But in Congress there is a movement, in the form of two

resolutions, to "request" the Government to "postpone further tariff reductions" until the Tariff Commission can make a study of the whole subject, and to postpone the Geneva conference.

Should the resolutions pass both Senate and House before April, the State Department would not have to call off the conference, but it would appear wise to do so.

Should a Republican majority oppose further tariff reductions, State Department men say, they fear much of the world's drive to rebuild would be blocked.

Wage Protection
THE United States right now is the major source of machines. But foreigners can only buy here if they have American dollars to pay. They can get dollars in two ways—sell here, or get a loan. Even with a loan they would have to sell here to repay.

State Department experts point out that reduced United States tariffs would cut the price of foreign goods here and increase their sales. Greater sales would mean more American dollars in the hands of foreigners to buy the machines, cotton, coal, oil and electrical equipment they need.

Further, they argue, since the tariffs would be reduced only in return for reductions in trade barriers by other countries, more American goods could be sold abroad.

To that, Senator Hawkes (R., N. J.) replies that there is great uncertainty right now over the costs of production, so there can be no certainty over the amount of tariff reduction possible. He says:

"The legitimate purpose of tar-

iffs is to protect our national wage standards. Rates should be high enough for domestic products to compete on equal terms with products produced abroad under lower labor standards than we would tolerate here."

Hawkes, who is sponsoring the resolution postponing tariff cuts, would like to see a board of 16 Americans, selected from industry, labor and farmers, sit in with Government experts when they determine tariff rates.

We Hold Helm

THE debate reaches into United Nations machinery. This Nation not only has pledged in several U. N. agreements to work with other nations to reduce trade barriers, but it has taken the lead. Under American drive the U. N. set up the World Bank and the World Fund. The State Department is now urging an International Trade Organization which would reduce trade barriers all over the world and enforce its agreements.

Foreign trade experts fear that unless there is an ITO to keep world trade active the world will go through another period like the '30s, when world trade dried up. That, they think, would make the Bank and Fund almost useless.

What is worse, say the experts, slowed-down buying would mean continued unemployment and unrest in war-wrecked nations. They point to the growing good fortunes of French and Italian Communists and credit the lead to lack of machines, coal, raw materials—and lack of work.

Beyond, for the experts, lies a major worry over United States markets. American industrial capacity doubled through the war. There is no certainty Americans can sell all they produce, but foreign markets would help. The hope is to double exports to help prevent surpluses and unemployment.

Britain is in the same spot, but the conditions are worse because of her huge war debt. Her economists say British exports must increase 75 per cent to pay off the debt and feed the British.

French, Dutch, Norwegian and Italian economists all say the same thing—they must sell more.

Hull Powers Remain

THE STATE DEPARTMENT would have legal power to cut tariffs at the Geneva meeting under Cordell Hull's trade agreements program, which started in 1934. Congress authorized the department to cut American tariffs 50 per cent. They were actually cut an average 31 per cent.

There is no congressional approval, granted in 1945, for a further 50 per cent cut under present tariff rates.

In the '30s American sales to nations with which we had agreements jumped 63 per cent. They jumped only 22 per cent with nonagreement countries.

One State Department official explains his worry about import quotas this way:

"The American exporter is faced by the fact that many nations now have import quotas—that is, the Government says how much of any foreign goods its people can buy. It even says from what nation they can buy. That has operated to squeeze down buying of American goods—even to close the markets against them."

Quotas are much more effective than tariffs for shutting out foreign goods, and the trend is growing. We hope to fight it by this trading of lower tariffs for the elimination of the quota system."

By the Associated Press



Monnet Plan Contrasts With English 'Muddling'...

Continued from Page 1

Britain needs a Monnet. But, over and above all, both countries need negative and positive assurances in respect of each other's economies. It is essential to the health of both to avoid any clash of interests. And dovetailing would provide an assurance which neither seems able to generate alone.

The two economies could be complemented in many lines before cross-channel competition gets under way. M. Monnet in his plan calls for the lightening of activity in a number of goods in the light manufacturing class. It schedules the retirement of poor lands and intensified and mechanized cultivation of good lands. A trade could be worked up between French wheat and luxury items for British tractors and machine tools. This is only one of many possibilities.

Interchange, of course, is not meant on an exclusive basis, for it is not permissible under the multilateral system to which both nations adhere. Interchange in this context would be the expression of integration, and integration would violate no international compact. If the two nations showed a willingness to embark on integration, the other western European nations might be equally venturesome.

Byrnes Was Spearhead

To 18 Rue Martignac I used to go whenever the Battle of Words at nearby Luxembourg Palace, where Europe's statesmen were trying to make peace with Hitler's satellites, became merely sound and fury. Monnet's office called the *Commissariat General du Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipe*. Between the two places there was some connection. At the palace, Secretary Byrnes, feeling (as he put it) more like a field marshal than a Secretary of State, was calling a halt to Russian encroachment in Europe. He won. If he hadn't succeeded, the Monnet plan might as well have been thrown into the ashcan. For Russian penetration of France might have resulted in a reaction to the kind of authoritarianism which makes the decisions for the individual to carry out. The Monnet Plan is a scheme based on self-discipline, with guidance and minimum controls only exercised by the state; a cooperative economy, as the sponsors put it, not a directed economy, a la Russe.

But the Monnet doctors cared little for what went on at the Palace. They had faith in their souls that France would be enabled to work out her own destiny. Without it they could not have given all of themselves to what they were doing. And they had faith that the patient could take her medicine and pull herself back to health. Some times, as I saw the medical charts they were drawing up, I had to confess to doubts. Figures stood out in stark and startling nakedness as to make one feel that France was on the toboggan.

Before the war a French worker produced only one third as much as an American and two thirds as much as the feather-bedding British worker! Nor had there been any impetus from war-making. France's contribution was to "go slow" for her Nazi masters, and by large she did it, and not without sacrifice and risk. "Go slow" can become a habit, privation can blot out all social consciousness. I added these ponderables to the data as I looked at the low prewar figure of French nonproductivity.

Brick Work Is Secondary

THERE also was the loss of both human and industrial blood that these young doctors had measured. The 1914-18 war was said to have ruined France. But the 1939-45 war did even more damage. You looked at the charts of destruction of manpower and buildings and of external assets. "Hopeless," you might say, and one of the young doctors would answer, "We can postpone a good deal of the rebuilding. And we shall have to cut out nonessentials." They had a sense of priorities, these Monnet boys. What needed to be repaired were those things that would create a healthy organism.

But, again, the charts could not tell the whole of the desolate story. It was Hitler's aim to emasculate the French. To this end he kept three millions of the most productive young Frenchmen in Germany on such short rations that the alarmed French asked UNRRA to include testestones in the relief shipments to France.

The Monnet planners could not statistize these imponderables. They relied on a "state of the spirit" produced by occupation to rise triumphant over the dismal "state of things" left by it.

During the occupation all Frenchmen suddenly became aware of their deficiencies. Perhaps they recalled Hitler's stinging and contemptuous indictment of the decadence of the democracies. Under the Nazi heel they had time to take stock of themselves. They discovered that when the second war broke out nearly a third of France's industrial capacity was unemployed. When they were cut off from markets they realized the extent of their dependence. Not enough coal to heat their homes, no cotton and wool for their clothing, no fats for their food, no newspaper for newspapers and books, no steel and alloys for their transport and industry.

Frenchmen, always brought up to think that their climate and soil had made them independent, saw themselves prostrate as well as beaten. They found the French individualism which gave foreigners almost as much pride as it did Frenchmen washed up in the modern age of technology.

To take one example: One tractor for 200 agriculturists in France, as compared with 1 for 22 in England and 1 for 43 in the United States. Something had to be done to enable France, as Monnet himself put it, to "catch up with the train." It was because of the shock of this awareness that Monnet insists that the father of the Monnet Plan is France itself.

'Cleverest Britisher'

WHO IS this man with all this authority to write a prescription for a resurrected France? Jean Monnet is perhaps better known abroad than in France. He comes of the brandy family, and often has said he would rather be mayor of Cognac than anything else. However, you hear him talked about in 9 cases out of 10, somebody will call him either shrewd or logical.

In the interwar years, M. Monnet did well for himself in foreign business in and with England, China and America. Before war broke out he directed French war purchasing in America. When France fell out of the war, the British asked him to transfer to the British Purchasing Commission, and at one time his opposite American numbers in Washington called him "the cleverest Britisher in Washington."

No foreigner had greater standing in London and Washington. He is reputed to have been responsible for the creation of the joint boards that were set up to dovetail war production. It was inevitable after the liberation of France that General de Gaulle should have turned to him for advice on the economic rejuvenation of France. Monnet responded with one word: Modernization. In American parlance, mechanization.

So M. Monnet set to work with his staff of young men (some of whom had worked with him on his purchasing jobs) at the *Commissariat du Plan*. M. Monnet is the quintessence of the cold logic which is supposed to be singularly French. "Get reasonable people around a table," he would say in Washington, "and you are bound to get a reasonable solution." He dined this into the ears of the Roosevelt Administration until it established the Joint Boards. He applied this logic to the job he undertook in France. There must be a policy accepted by the government of which the plan was the tool, there must be education so that policy and plan would be nationally accepted, and the working out of the plan through individual plans should be developed from the bottom.

How different from nearby Eng-

land! Across the Channel the British were trying to revive themselves with a new tocin. They were tired, very tired, from their unequalled war exertions. They had thrown all they had as well as all they were into the mighty conflict. The result had left them stripped of their foreign assets and in debt even to their dependencies. Their plan was almost as out-of-date as the French. The cure-all was to be nationalization. As if an institutional change would accomplish a miracle!

The doctrinaires in the Labor government (and how many there were) believed. The tragedy is that they transferred this belief to the workers. I talked to miners about the prospective change in management. "Now we shall have more coal, more wages and more leisure," they said. Nationalization was a kind of Aladdin's lamp. Press it, and presto! all things would be added unto the workers.

So there was no over-all economic policy to pursue along with the program of nationalization. Instead of policy, there were unrelated expedient and muddling through, with the people still dedicated to austere living while the nationalization program was being realized.

Amid the doctrinaires I found only one man who had a sense of direction. He was Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, the man who was expelled only a few years ago from the Labor Party because of his flirtation with the Communists. Cripps had shed his ideology, profited from his experience, knew what was needed. His aim was the same as Monnet's—modernization. But he was a voice crying out in the wilderness. Without an economic policy, without 100 per cent government support, he could do little.

Cripps wanted to put a limit to nationalization so that businessmen could invest in a future of free enterprise. He sent out working parties into industries and plants to advise on programs for developing exports. He wanted to use the American loan for new machinery. Nothing could have

been sterner than his crusade for the sacrifice of needs at home for necessities abroad. "He is a mixture between early Victorian evangelist and Ford time-study man," said a friend after we had talked to him.

Labor's Iconoclast

CRIPPS' passion for the facts was united to his regard for the truth. To a labor union man he tried to show that under government ownership the workers would have to turn out almost twice as much for the same money. When the union leader protested that this meant that the workers, as owners of the industry, would get less than they had gotten as employees, Cripps is said to have answered dryly, "That's precisely the beauty of self-rule; its rewards accrue in Heaven."

Few other men I observed among the victorious Laborites sought to disillusion a people who had absorbed the electioneering pap. Cripps struck me as a hardhead in a group of doctrinaires who mistook a political creed for an economic policy, and were all confused whenever policy decisions had to be made. This was certainly the case over the American loan. In London this kind of talking over, "we

and the textile manufacturer as much interested in the material required by the equipment people as those people themselves."

All Strata Represented

MONNET is insistent upon a clear comprehension of the plan up and down the line of industry and of government.

In industry this interest is expressed in competition to get one of the modernization commissions. In the government it means that the plan remains in the minds of the men in the government.

Above the Commissariat General is the Minister of Reconstruction, who last summer was the Communist, M. Billoux, and who now is Socialist M. Gouin. But Gouin, when he took over office, knew as much about the

Tale of Two Loans

IN France you may be surprised to know there is more nationalization than in Britain. But there it is not regarded as a panacea for economic ills, but as a change in management with political rather than economic significance. The French asked for a credit in Washington, and the outcome of the Monnet Plan was submitted by way of warrant. The money was all earmarked before it was appropriated. In Britain there was no scheme, and most of the money spent so far, as I forecast at the time, has gone in relief. There was no ripple of debate over French ratification when Blum brought back his contract. The plan is the thing in France.

The Monnet Plan rests upon an economic, not a political, concept. The concept is of a planned sector and an unplanned sector for the French economy, without regard to whether the industries affected are nationalized or not. It is the tool of a government, known and understood by the nation at large, and depending for its administration upon the parties themselves.

The planned sector covered by the Monnet Plan comprises coal, electricity, steel, cement, agricultural machinery and transport. These are the "key" resources. Improvement here, says the Plan, is imperative. It can be insured according to the planners, by adhering to carefully laid out plans for every year up to and including 1950.

Guidelines are indicated for the remaining business of France in a way suggesting similar medicine in due course for them. But for the next four years the national "fort" will be diverted to the "key" elements in the revival of France. It is by remodeling, retooling, and rearranging these resources that France will be enabled "to catch up with the train."

Industries 'Sat In'

THE SPECIFIC plans emerged from the bottom. That is to say, the industries concerned threshed them out in endless discussions at meetings of "modernization commissions" composed of employers, employees and independent members.

In this respect the commissions might seem like Sir Stafford Cripps' working parties. But there is no likeness. When I was in England 15 months ago, I heard a fair amount of grumbling about the working parties, though the composition of those parties, except perhaps for pottery, seemed exemplary. The trouble was that the ground had not been prepared for this "interference." Nor had there been enough preliminary work by the plants affected. In the French case there is no interference because the industries themselves had been sold on the idea and had themselves worked out the plans with Monnet's counsel.

As Monnet put it to me: "Direction can come only from the administration in the plants. But the administration is not dynamism. It is static. It administers the state of affairs that exists. How supply the dynamism when once the need for change has been understood and demanded? The thing to do is to get a force from the outside formed by the executives—a force obviously acknowledged to be expert and equipped with authority. Supply the blueprint, and the executives will carry it out."

It is of the essence of the Monnet Plan that the particular planners know the general plan as well as appreciate there must be one. The textile manufacturers, say, need so many new machines to fill their quota. "What can you do?" they ask M. Monnet. He goes to the textile equipment makers. They say, "We must have so much steel." The interrelation is made by Monnet, but, as he put it, "we

and the textile manufacturer as much interested in the material required by the equipment people as those people themselves."

Stabilization Is Vital

IT IS IN this respect that the test for France will really come. In order to attract savings out of the French peasant's sock, there must be a balanced economy as regards both to the budget and to prices. Only with stability will the savings flow to the exchequer.

The diversion of those savings into capital goods will be accomplished by a system of priorities and allocations such as Americans were familiar with in wartime.

"If the plan is to be carried out," says M. Monnet, "the people must carry it." M. Monnet emphasized this throughout. He started out with the advantage of government and popular realization of France's plight. He has been careful to keep interest from flagging by a nation-wide buildup of the plan.

"It has been mutual education as well as mutual contribution," he says. "The plan is the general pattern we want for all France. But we all have come to think of our individual as well as our collective contribution. When you get everybody to see the over-all view, you will find the adjustment easy. We provide the over-all view."

Certainly I saw much evidence of support for the embryonic plan when I was in Paris. And it crossed party lines. Of most significance was the backing of the Communists.

Comrade Cuzen

ONE of the puzzling questions in France is how much of France and how much of Russia there is in the make-up of the French Communists. One of them said to me, "We are more interested in a Communized Russia than a Russified Communism." Make it what you will. M. Billoux put the matter somewhat plainer. "We are as much interested in the MRP (the Catholic-leaning Republican Party) as the Vatican rainfall. The summers are rather

and the Communists are to the British Labor Party." Some say that for the time being the Communists have a dispensation from Moscow to work for France.

The fact last summer, at any rate, was that the Communists were enthusiastic about the plan. That they shared the realization of other Frenchmen that France must produce and work has been indicated by what they have done since liberation. They are "more work" crusaders. It is always *bataille de la production* with them. "Without this kind of co-operation," said M. Monnet, "results to date would have been 50 per cent of actual figures, which are back to 1938 levels of production."

In France the strength of the Communists stems from the Confederation Generale de Travail, a CIO and AFL rolled into one huge worker organization. All the confederation jobs are held by Communists. But when you get to the constituent unions and federations the Communist leadership thins out.

The unions used to have a Gompers tradition of sticking to union business. But now they have a sense of partnership in the nation and responsibility for it. This new sense may arise from a feeling of belonging (either to France or to the Communists) which they did not have in the heyday of the bourgeoisie. But, whatever the explanation, they show no fear that any prosperity flowing from the success of the Plan would promote what they would call political reaction.

Opposite Goals

ACTUALLY the Communists feel that prosperity would strengthen France's political attachment to Moscow. The more conservative French, on the contrary, insist that the success of the plan would weaken the French tie with Moscow. The theory is that prosperity is the foe of radicalism. Moreover, the very nature of the plan, say the Conservatives, would tighten the nexus with the United States through the trade in equipment and quality of treatment in commerce and retention of basic freedoms.

Clearly the plan has commercially what the French call a Western orientation. The Communists recognize it, and assert that a Russian political orientation would grow with a Western economic orientation. Faith is involved on both sides. Neither Conservative nor Communist is using the other. Both are united over the economic need for France of the plan. But they see different goals at the end of the road as coming automatically.

The plan, unlike the Russian or Argentine plan, is distinctly non-military. It gives short shrift to military requirements. Here is another test for a nation which not long ago had the finest military establishment in the world, and is now spending 40 per cent of its budget on arms. The Monnet Plan is aimed at the development of peaceful industry.

Political Possibilities IN A FREE society economic policy has to be translated into political decisions which have to be hammered out in a different arena. The Monnet Plan depends upon political loyalty as much as upon popular support. "It is flexible enough—a 'continuous creation,'" M. Monnet calls it—to permit of change, but the main lines are fixed, so that any monkeying with it by the politicians would ruin it. The French have a gift of synthesis which may make the plan produce a political as well as economic unity.

How about the people, who, in the final analysis, must operate the plan? It is too early to say. The difficulties are immense. The patient has had a number of blows to his moral and physical condition. The *bataille de la politique* always has a habit of impeding the *bataille de la production*. While workers, as this is being written, are full of unrest over low salaries and high prices.

However, the plan has the prerequisites of audacity and expertise and acceptability, though a wider scheme within the context of the Western federation would seem to be necessary. At the present time, a constant state of troubled Europe. It would provide mutual help as well as drama.

Continued From Page 1 47 days of 100 or higher heat since 1872, notwithstanding that every oppressive day in midsummer seems like a three-figure sizzler. These 47 days occurred in 23 summers, which means that the chances are better than two to one that you can spend a whole summer here without feeling a temperature over 90.

Correspondingly, there have been 32 days with zero or subzero readings, occurring in 16 winters, so the odds are nearly four to one against them in any given year. Five of those 32 zero days came during that hard season of 1898-99.

Are Washington winters getting milder? Are there any noticeable trends of any kind—more rain, less snow, hotter summers?

Neither Merrill Bernard, chief of climatology and hydrology in the Weather Bureau, nor Mr. Day nor any of the other meteorologists questioned would commit himself on that. Three-quarters of a century of record-keeping may seem like a long time, but to a scientist that is only a blink of Mother Nature's eye, much too short a period to justify any conclusions—or even strong theories—on climatic change.

As the Weather Bureau puts it: "Naturally, as one would expect, Washington has a temperate climate as compared with the high MRP (the Catholic-leaning Republican Party) is to the Vatican rainfall. The summers are rather

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Opposite Goals ACTUALLY the Communists feel that prosperity would strengthen France's political attachment to Moscow. The more conservative French, on the contrary, insist that the success of the plan would weaken the French tie with Moscow. The theory is that prosperity is the foe of radicalism. Moreover, the very nature of the plan, say the Conservatives, would tighten the nexus with the United States through the trade in equipment and quality of treatment in commerce and retention of basic freedoms.

Clearly the plan has commercially what the French call a Western orientation. The Communists recognize it, and assert that a Russian political orientation would grow with a Western economic orientation. Faith is involved on both sides. Neither Conservative nor Communist is using the other. Both are united over the economic need for France of the plan. But they see different goals at the end of the road as coming automatically.

The plan, unlike the Russian or Argentine plan, is distinctly non-military. It gives short shrift to military requirements. Here is another test for a nation which not long ago had the finest military establishment in the world, and is now spending 40 per cent of its budget on arms. The Monnet Plan is aimed at the development of peaceful industry.

Political Possibilities IN A FREE society economic policy has to be translated into political decisions which have to be hammered out in a different arena. The Monnet Plan depends upon political loyalty as much as upon popular support. "It is flexible enough—a 'continuous creation,'" M. Monnet calls it—to permit of change, but the main lines are fixed, so that any monkeying with it by the politicians would ruin it. The French have a gift of synthesis which may make the plan produce a political as well as economic unity.

How about the people, who, in the final analysis, must operate the plan? It is too early to say. The difficulties are immense. The patient has had a number of blows to his moral and physical condition. The *bataille de la politique* always has a habit of impeding the *bataille de la production*. While workers, as this is being written, are full of unrest over low salaries and high prices.



A CABLE CAR climbs its way up San Francisco's Powell St., which rises as much as 20 feet in 100. Its brick construction will have to be reinforced before it will be safe for buses.

They Won't Die Easily

Nob Hill's Storied Cable Cars Doomed

By Rennie Taylor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP).—It looks like the end of the line for San Francisco's storied municipal cable cars. "Junk 'em as soon as possible," Mayor Roger D. Lapham suggested in his annual budget message last month.

In other years that remark would have brought a gust of wrathful protests. This time the response ran about 7 to 1 against the mayor's suggestion but there was nothing thunderous about the objections. They used to come from as far as Iwo Jima. They would run something like this: "See here, birdbrain, what do you mean, abandon the cable cars? Have you sold out to Los Angeles? If you must destroy something, tear down the bridges. Leave the cable cars alone!"

The steam has gone out of the defense largely because the whole municipal railway system is being criticized for alleged inadequacies and because of a growing realization that cable cars are hopelessly obsolete. Furthermore, the city has been promised early delivery of some twin-engine, automatic gear-shift buses.

Still Many Ifs SO the bell begins to toll for the world-renowned prototype of all passenger cable car systems, one which for three-quarters of a century has been the delight of tourists, artists, writers and inventors, and a pain in the neck to transportation experts and people in a hurry.

But the tolling is still very faint. First, there is uncertainty about the buses. It would take 28 of them to replace the cable cars, says City Utilities Manager James H. Turner. Only 10 have been ordered, and some of them are needed on hill routes not now served by the cables.

Additionally the glazed brick surfacing of Powell st. will have to be refinished with a non-skid substance before buses can be risked on it, Turner said. Also, the mayor's technical committee is considering putting the fate of the cable cars to a vote of the people.

This all adds up to a year or more for the transition. But everybody officially concerned takes it for granted that the doom of the picturesque little cars is sealed.

Gripmen Skeptical SOME of the streets on which the cable cars run have 20 per cent grades, which means a rise of 20 feet in 100 feet of surface.

Many cable car men say the buses never will make it when these streets are slippery. However, the fact remains that the cable cars can't go on indefinitely. Cable cars no longer are made. Parts for cars are hard to get; repairs now are made by "cannibalizing"—by taking them from other old cars. The newest car on the municipal cable lines is 41 years old.

The passenger cable car was one for the wheels, one consisting of large wooden blocks which smack down on the tracks, and a third, an emergency affair, which can drag a wedge-shaped piece of iron through the slot unit "friction" the car to the tracks. When this one is used, repairmen almost have to take the car apart to free it. Even so, cars occasionally cut loose and toboggan down hill through crowded streets with hair-raising effects.

There is a unique camaraderie between cable car men and their passengers. The leslurelessness of the pace seems conducive to singing, philosophizing or shouting greetings to acquaintances along the streets. One gripman graduated into opera.

Good gripmen are scarce. It takes long to learn and there's no future in it.

Continued From Page 1 47 days of 100 or higher heat since 1872, notwithstanding that every oppressive day in midsummer seems like a three-figure sizzler. These 47 days occurred in 23 summers, which means that the chances are better than two to one that you can spend a whole summer here without feeling a temperature over 90.

Correspondingly, there have been 32 days with zero or subzero readings, occurring in 16 winters, so the odds are nearly four to one against them in any given year. Five of those 32 zero days came during that hard season of 1898-99.

Are Washington winters getting milder? Are there any noticeable trends of any kind—more rain, less snow, hotter summers?

Neither Merrill Bernard, chief of climatology and hydrology in the Weather Bureau, nor Mr. Day nor any of the other meteorologists questioned would commit himself on that. Three-quarters of a century of record-keeping may seem like a long time, but to a scientist that is only a blink of Mother Nature's eye, much too short a period to justify any conclusions—or even strong theories—on climatic change.

As the Weather Bureau puts it: "Naturally, as one would expect, Washington has a temperate climate as compared with the high MRP (the Catholic-leaning Republican Party) is to the Vatican rainfall. The summers are rather

and the Communists are to the British Labor Party." Some say that for the time being the Communists have a dispensation from Moscow to work for France.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS



by Erwin L. Hess

D. C. Weather Has Been Libeled

been correct more than twice in the last six months. L. R. Farnham, chief of the bureau's forecasting division, came right back with a statement that the weather predictions were 83.2 per cent correct between August and December, and "what's more, our freeze warnings yesterday saved Florida citrus and vegetable growers an estimated 20 million dollars."

This Gadget Predicts a Movie's Gross

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 15 (AP).—The movie industry is suffering another series of growing pains, and the diagnostician with his hand on the pulse of at least seven studios is 32-year-old Jack Sayers, Hollywood front man for Audience Research, Inc.

Every now and then, hard-headed businessmen in the industry assert themselves, kick out a few long-haired "geniuses" and try to run the movies on business lines. Audience Research, Inc. (ARI) is the result of one of these efforts.

Major function of the ARI is to predetermine the potential gross of any given movie, and see that the producer attains that maximum of profit. The idea is meeting rather frightening opposition in the movie colony.

President of ARI is George Gallup, who is also president of the American Institute of Public Opinion and vice-president of Young and Rubicam, advertising agency.

Although ARI disclaims any connection with the agency or the Gallup poll, it utilizes methods common to both.

ARI and other studio-owned surveys control to a large degree the kind of movies you see.

Sayers, tall, lanky, former newspaper and advertising man, says ARI can call its shots 17 out of 20 times. After ARI gives a production the works, he says, it can predict within \$100,000 how much the movie will make or lose. One time out of 20, the movie is worse than predicted; two times out of 20, better.

One of ARI's latest, and worst, bobbles was "Sister Kenny." An elaborate survey indicated people would buy tickets in droves. They liked the title, the story, and the cast. But instead, the public stayed away in droves. The picture will not lose money—it's hard to lose money in the movies these days—but it won't set any profit records, either.

An error of underestimation was made in analyzing the movie "Kitty Foyle." Surveys indicated "Kitty Foyle" would not have a very popular reception. Instead, it was a smash hit.

Here's how ARI works: A producer selects a story, a tentative cast, and several titles. ARI's 2000 interviewers over the country go into action, quizzing a cross-section of movie goers, from 12 years of age on up. They test the titles ("Temptation" was once "Bella Donna") on potential audiences. They give interviewees a 60 to 70 word synopsis of the story. They determine the "marquee value" of the names of the actors in the cast.

A continuing survey, incidentally, of 150 to 175 movie actors shows that several of the higher-bracket stars draw bigger salaries than their ticket-selling justifies.

When it passes all tests, the movie is produced. It is previewed before hand-picked audiences. Each person in the audience is equipped with a rheostat gadget which registers his like or dislike to every scene in the picture. Individual reactions are fed into a master machine which turns out a running analysis, similar to a cardiograph. This helps the film editor cut away the dregs.

That's the way ARI works, in theory. In practice, say those who oppose it, it doesn't work at all.

A producer will pay \$25,000 for an ARI report on one picture. Major studios pay as much as \$100,000 or more a year, for 10 pictures.

Rich School for Poor Richard

Graphic Arts Students Learn Publishing



PLATE PRESS students at Rochester Institute of Technology

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15 (AP).—Publishers, manufacturers and educators have cooperated to set up a training center in Rochester which is described as having "the world's finest facilities for teaching graphic arts on a collegiate level."

In a new million-dollar plant opened in January nearly 400 full-time students of the Rochester Institute of Technology are preparing for careers in mechanical and photographic phases of the publishing industry.

Twice to three times that number can be accommodated in evening and extension classes, and the institute reports registration is near the limit.

In the printing department students learn to hand-set type and they also operate the most complicated modern typesetting machines and presses.

Prospective photographers study every type of the photo work from news illustration to portraiture, color work and industrial photography.

The two departments are successors to the Empire State School

How Living Cost Index Is Compiled

This is the season for renegotiation of contracts between labor and industry. You'll be hearing a lot about the Consumers' Price Index, put out each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the Labor Department.

Its purpose is to show whether prices of things the ordinary person buys are going up or down.

When labor wants wages raised it often points to a rise in Consumers' Price Index figures as evidence that living costs have risen. Industry sometimes replied by pointing out that the index hasn't risen enough to warrant such raises as labor seeks.

When Argument Occurs

When the index figures don't support the arguments on one or the other side, that side is likely to say the index is not an accurate measure. In 1943 and 1944 there was so much bitter controversy that the president appointed a committee to check up on the BLS technique in compiling the index. Most of the experts reported that on the whole it was a highly reliable indicator.

Here's how it is prepared: BLS has a list of items on which a typical family spends money in the course of a year. Opposite each item is the percentage of the total year's income spent on that item.

Periodically BLS checks up on prices of these items. The percentage of rise or fall is compared with an index figure based on average prices from 1935 to 1939.

In issuing its monthly report the BLS adds up the index figures on all items to get the consumers' price index. The index figure as of November 15, 1946, was 181.7, showing that the costs of the items listed had risen 51.7 per cent since 1939.

The index is based on expenditures of families of city wage earners or lower salaried clerical workers whose yearly income average \$1524.

Separate Index for Farmers

It is thus not wholly applicable to well-to-do families, nor to families in the country or small towns. The Department of Agriculture prepares an index for rural use, called "Prices Paid by Farmers."

Compiling the 1934-1936 list, the keystone of the index, was the biggest job the bureau has tackled. It canvassed 14,469 families in all the leading cities, seeing just how each spent its money.

The items were grouped under six headings: Food, clothing, house furnishings, rent, fuel, electricity and ice and miscellaneous items, such as carfare, medical care, recreation, tooth paste, laundry and postage.

Each month the bureau representatives survey food item prices in 86 cities. In 21 of these cities all 300 items are priced each month. In 34 of the cities a complete check is made every three months. Twice a year the rents are checked in 34 cities.

The items were grouped under six headings: Food, clothing, house furnishings, rent, fuel, electricity and ice and miscellaneous items, such as carfare, medical care, recreation, tooth paste, laundry and postage.

Ladies' Aid

Rejuvenate Your Abode

By Vivian Brown

IF YOU are one of those people who are drifting from pillar to post, with or without a family, trying to make a home for yourself, you might ask yourself the question: "Am I doing all I can to make this place livable and cheerful?"

Cozy Home

SO MANY people miss the boat by sobbing about their misfortune in having to live in a makeshift dwelling, instead of investigating the possibilities of how they can improve their surroundings.

You can make a castle out of a one-room apartment, if that is all you have to worry about. All you need is to inject a little of your own personality into the effort and pretty soon your place will take on a coziness and informality which will spell h-o-m-e.

Of course in these days of moving from place to place, with so many dwellings being torn down, to make room for the expansion necessary in the housing shortage, you may encounter the problem of whether to bring your own furniture or use what is available in the furnished apartment.

Save Furniture

WHENEVER you can, the wisest course is to save your own furniture until you do have a permanent place, unless, of course, it adds considerably to the beauty of your current rooms or in case you feel the furniture you are offered is very inadequate.

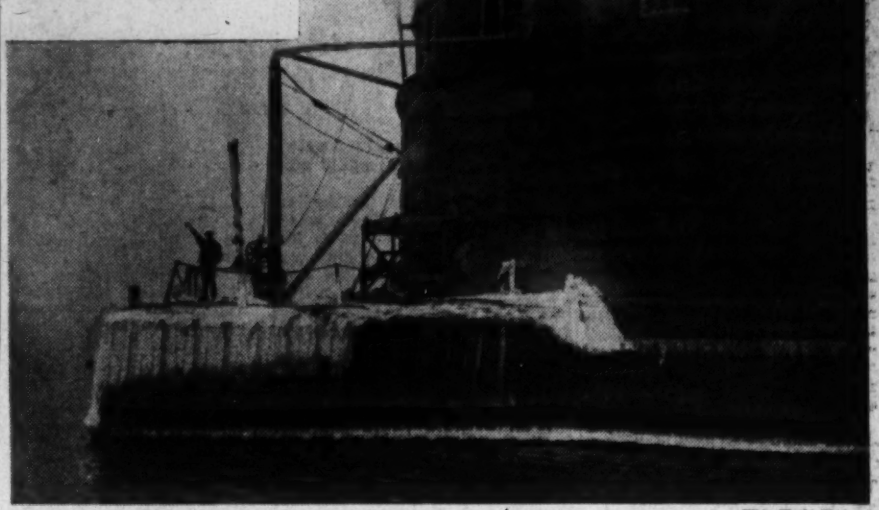
Many couples, of course, have little or no furniture. So many veterans and their families have been living from furnished apartment to furnished apartment, never having had a real home to hang their hats in nor any reason to buy furniture.

Now, however, they are confronted with the expense all at once, when they do find an unfurnished dwelling. One such couple had a smart idea when they suddenly found a four-room unfurnished apartment and had not a stick of furniture with which to furnish it.

They Asked Friends

THEY wrote to all their relatives and friends asking each if they had any spare furnishings in their cellars or attics which they might use until they were in a position to buy their own. The response was terrific and within a short time the apartment was furnished in grand style.

Windy City Guards 'Cribs' Like a Mother



"CRIB-KEEPING" in Lake Michigan is much like life in a lighthouse. These medieval-looking stone structures, two to four miles out in the lake, are the intakes for Chicago's water supply and are as inaccessable as they are inaccessible

By Angus Thuermer

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP).—If 18 men failed their duty, Chicago might thirst—or even burn again.

The 18 are the city's "crib keepers." The cribs are six round stone structures, looking like medieval redoubts, located from 2 to 4 miles out in Lake Michigan. They house the great water intakes—some of them 16 feet across—that supply the city's water faucets and fire hydrants.

The men who guard and operate the cribs spend one week ashore and the next at their isolated posts. A city tug brings mail, food, and newspapers three times a week, but often the men are isolated by lake storms.

During one violent storm, the men on the six cribs were cut off for 29 days, but they kept the water pouring in to the four million Chicagoans dependent upon them. (Forty-five days' supply of food is always cached at each crib for such emergencies.)

While huge ice floes ground against the cribs, the men within, armed with long iron-tipped poles, fought the "anchor ice" that threatened to clog the intake ports.

Anchor ice is pin-point particles that form beneath water flowing in a current. The faster the current, the more quickly it forms. Within an hour, under certain conditions, anchor ice can completely close a 16-foot intake shaft. Sometimes dynamite is needed to clear the passage.

Decades of Duty

CRIB keeping is no job for inexperienced men. The present head keepers have at least 30 years of duty behind them. The supervisor of cribs, Thomas J. Ward, however, is a mere strapping with only 18 years' duty.

He spent 14 years however, as assistant to his father, the late Crib Supervisor Thomas Ward, who for 48 years was a counselor in solving the growing city's water problems.

The intakes of the city supply are close to the bottom of the lake, so there is no chance of floats being drawn in. Screens keep out curious fish.

Before 1912 city sewage was dumped into the Chicago River, which flowed into the lake, and the possibility of contamination was great. Now the Chicago River course has been reversed to empty into the Illinois Waterway.

Not a Stray Ash

AND speaking of contamination, there's not a chance of water being polluted at the crib intake. All cribsmen undergo rigid tests by the Chicago Board of Health. This rule applies to laborers sent out even for a short stay.

On the cribs all sewage and garbage is burned to a cinder, and the ash taken back by scow to the city dump. All sink water runs into a tank, where it is chemically purified. A water sample of this tank goes to the Board of Health, which sends out an okay for the next tug to take the tank far out from the intake and dump it.

Even dropping a cigarette butt over the side makes a man liable to a 10-day suspension.

The moment war was declared the FBI ran a security check on personnel, but the employees were so well known it was merely a formality. The Coast Guard, however, placed armed men on each crib and Naval Intelligence watched the system closely in its counter-sabotage plans. For any enemy agent planning to slip, the whole city's mass Mickey Finn, the cribs would have been a choice place to begin.

Delicate Light Switch

NAVIGATION lights visible far up the lake burn each night on top of the cribs. On the Carter Harrison-William E. Dever twin cribs, Keeper Edward F. Warner explained a new gadget. "We have a system now whereby as soon as the sun rises, or comes out from behind the mist, the beacon shuts off."

An automatic fog bell also is installed. In emergencies the cribsmen can lower lifeboats and assist vessels in distress. In case of an emergency in the crib itself, the keeper has both radio and telephone to summon the Coast Guard, the city fireboats, tug companies or the city tug.

Biggest Meteorite Shook Entire Earth

Winslow, Ariz., Feb. 15 (AP).—The earth shuddered in a major quake when the greatest known meteorite struck, 20 to 30 thousand years ago. A million tons of fiery brilliance roared downward, a hundred times faster than a rifle bullet, and you could put 10,000 of the biggest man-made bomb craters into the one it made.

Harvey H. Nininger, internationally known authority on meteorites, estimates more than 300 million tons of solid rock was shattered and heaved aloft by the blast.

Nininger, 59-year-old scientist, has been studying the great pit, 20 miles southwest of Winslow, for 22 years. This winter he moved from his Denver home to a spot a few miles from the crater to continue his work.

You can visualize the extent of the crater, he said, by imagining the Rose Bowl enlarged to seat 2,600,000 fans. It covers 320 acres and the rim is 150 feet above the surrounding country.

"The mass," Nininger asserted, "boiled its way through 2400 feet of solid rock, millions of tons of which were reduced to a fine flour."

"Meteorite nickel-iron material has been encountered 1346 feet below the south rim and at similar levels inside the crater."

Former president of the American Meteorological Society, onetime professor and owner of what is reported to be the largest private collection of meteorites, Nininger is conducting a subsoil survey with detectors over a large area around the crater.

"You can imagine this great fall," he said. "The sky is cleft as by a blazing sword, trailed by streams of fire. Then the earth trembles like the head of a beaten drum and hills dance like derbies. Avalanches of rock sweep down the slopes of neighboring mountains. Forests are flattened and burst into flames."

Native Americans of this vicinity have at least three legends concerning the origin of the mighty crater.

"All the legends agree in representing it as the site where the great spirit descended in a blazing fire and disappeared beneath the ground," the scientist stated. "Strict taboos were placed upon everything associated with the crater and no 'good Indian' will visit the place to this day."

'Valley Homes, Inc.'

Vets Start Their Own Construction Company

San Jose, Calif. (AP).—In an experiment which is being watched with interest by the Nation's veterans and housing authorities, 80 veterans of World War II have taken matters into their own hands.

They call it "Valley Homes, Inc.," this nonprofit corporation which has become one of the largest veterans' housing projects in the United States.

Valley Homes grew out of a veterans' meeting in the San Jose auditorium one night last March. Gifford E. Sobey, San Jose architect and veteran, told his audience that their best bet was to form their own corporation. "Because construction costs are from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper in big projects than in small ones. . . . Besides, you save brokers' and subdivision fees."

Taking his advice, 20 veterans hired a lawyer and set up a corporation. They bought 32 acres of orchard land just west of here.

Committees worked on the installation of water, electric and gas service. Arrangements were made for telephone connections and bus service.

No Two Homes Alike

Other veterans joined the group, which grew to 80—the number of lots in the subdivision.

In the center of the project will be a 2-acre playground. Homes will be staggered, with various setback depths, to prevent one house from blocking the view of another.

Shortages Raise Problems

Biggest problems for the veterans have been shortages of labor and materials. Committees for Valley Homes scoured the West Coast and brought in hard-to-get items. Fifty complete General Electric kitchens were obtained through Federal housing authorities. Other scarce items have been sought direct from the manufacturer.

In their labor problem the Valley Homes members came up with another excellent idea—they have installed trailer facilities in the playground area, after having been told by labor unions that there are many transient carpenters traveling the West Coast in trailers.

The members of Valley Homes set back depths, to prevent one house from blocking the view of another as they have time to do.

Homer The Invisible

By Ray Thompson



Nebraska Test

Planes Drop Newspapers To Farmers

Beatrice, Nebr. Feb. 15 (AP).—News falls from the skies for some Beatrice Sun readers. They like it because the newspaper reaches them only a few hours after publication.

Airplane delivery to individual farms has been launched by the Sun on an experimental basis after delivery by air to distribution centers in small nearby towns proved a success.

Publisher E. M. Marvin said inspiration for air delivery direct to individual farms came from Daytona Beach, Fla., where during a flood newspapers were dropped for a brief period on 20 isolated farms.

Air delivery to distribution points "has been so successful that very likely it will remain a fixed Sun method of delivery," Marvin said. As to delivery to individual rural subscribers, he cautioned that the new method still is on an experimental basis.

The Sun's circulation manager, Al Spray, a former Army Air Forces pilot, developed and directed the tests from the start. He has received so many inquiries from circulation managers in the United States and Canada that he has prepared a pamphlet explaining the delivery methods.

Before delivery by air, three cars carrying papers left Beatrice each afternoon, returning two hours later. Now the planes do the job, from take-off to landing, in one hour and five minutes.

Believe It or Not, It's a Pee Wee Story

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 15 (AP).—Pee-Wee, a small spotted dog, started barking while strolling with Clara Nowell, past the Humane Society Building.

Mrs. John Henry, wife of the society superintendent, asked what was the trouble.

"Oh, Pee-Wee just wants her city tax," Clara replied.

Mrs. Henry hung a city registration tag on Pee-Wee's collar. The pooch stopped barking.

Voice From Past

San Francisco, Feb. 15 (AP).—Former servicemen at San Francisco junior college formed an organization, the XGI Society, found an office and secured a telephone. Their number? It used to be the local draft board's.

All-Out War on Weevil

Sea Island Cotton Pins Hope on DDT



Silky Sea Island cotton, two on left; upland variety, right

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP).—Sea island cotton, the fabulous crop around which the economy of a whole region once revolved, today is a laboratory curiosity and hobby for a scattered few instead of the rich livelihood it once was for Georgia and Florida planters.

The boll weevil first caused the downfall of silky, premium-priced sea island cotton. A 1924 infestation of the pest all but wiped out the sea island crops. The weevil found the large, soft, slow-growing sea island bolls particularly tasty.

The coming of the weevils spelled disaster for the long fiber which could be used in many ways as a substitute for silk and which once commanded a price of \$2 a pound. Ordinary upland cotton is quoted at an average of 35 cents a pound today.

However, sea island, still regarded the "aristocrat of cottons," was making a determined comeback bid with new methods when the second World War labor shortage made it a casualty. Price control dealt it another blow. Growers stopped planting it when pleas for a higher ceiling were rejected.

It's expensive to grow. It requires a lot of hand labor. Farmers reckon it must command a price of 2½ times that of short staple cotton to be profitable. But in the 1930's, some 200,000 bales of sea island were shipped annually from Florida ports alone.

However, after the weevil infestation, it was 10 years before cotton farmers began to explore the possibility of a comeback for the plant, first introduced to the South in 1763. In Florida, the State Legislature set aside districts in which sea island cotton might

be grown. The long staple had a tendency to deteriorate if cross-pollinated by other types.

Full-scale war was declared against the boll weevil. A poisoning procedure which became known as the "boll weevil cocktail hour" was tried. It was an exacting method, calling for an application of poison every seven days to each individual cotton plant. It worked, but was so expensive that profits were not worth the cost of production.

However, the dethroned queen crop is preserved from complete extinction by a scattering of farmers and by the Florida State agricultural experiment station which raises a little annually for seed.

In spite of sea island's present obscurity, workers of the Florida Department of Agriculture rally hopefully to its defense. They say DDT dusted from airplanes would prove as effective against the boll weevil as the old painstaking method of individual plant attention. This procedure together with "name cultivation"—burning weeds out instead of pulling them—would leave actual picking as the only extensive hand operation.

Call Good Burglars If You Lose Things

Des Moines, Feb. 15 (AP).—Some years ago, Pinkie George, Des Moines fight promoter, lost a World War I medal and about five years ago Mrs. George lost a diamond ring.

Thieves ransacked the George home recently—so thoroughly in fact that they unearthed both the ring and the medal and deposited them on the dining room table before departing with considerable cash.

DEATH SENTENCES for movie scenes are dealt out on this gadget by test audiences

RESEARCHER Robert Forbes mans the electronic device to tally audience opinions



RETURNS ARE STUDIED by Audience Research experts (left to right) Robert Forbes, Jack C. Sayers and Beverly M. Jones

9 Years Is So Young for an Oak

A Giant of 2147
Jots Some Notes

By Fred Sailor Harvey

NOT many people write their autobiographies when only 9 years old and 4 feet tall. It is more usual to wait for maturity, if not senility. I could not attain maturity in less than 100 years, furthermore, certain conversations, recently overheard, give me fears of an early demise, so it seems wise to jot down these notes now.

I was conceived as an acorn in a white-oak tree. My twin and I came forth on a lower branch. We determined to stick together, and chose a corner of a rail fence where we would try to land when the time came to leave our parent tree. We urged our cups and our single stem to hold on tight until the west winds of late fall would set our branch to swaying.

But the children had their rope swing on another branch and one day in early fall the brisk air set them to swinging high. Three times our branch was struck. I felt myself loosening in my cup. My twin and I nerved ourselves for the shock. Our stem and my cup gave way at the same time and I sailed through the air straight for the fence. But my poor twin, weighted down with two cups and the stem landed in the grass under the tree.

I heard a boy shout, "Watch that old pig gobble up those acorns, will you?" and I looked out from my snug corner under the rails of the fence.

A big white pig was rooting in the grass and there was a horrible crunching sound. I did not see the end, for in his rooting the pig threw a heavy shower of dirt over me and I lay there sadly in the blackness thinking of my twin.

Last of the Sunlight

THAT was the last I saw of the sunlight for more than six months. I just lay there in the cold, wet ground, stunned and uninterested in life, while the hard shell which protected me slowly softened from the moisture, the freezing and thawing.

Then a slight warmth began to come through the ground and I grew ashamed of my lethargy. The least each of us can do is to try to make some use of the spark that lies in us, for a world without oak trees would be inconceivable.

So I found myself growing restless with the thought of the life up above in the sunlight. My shell slowly cracked under the strain as I kept pushing outward and upward, feeling the warmth and wishing to see. And if I live to be 200 I shall never forget that first glimpse of the sky in June.

During the first summer I gave most of my strength to my roots. It seemed wise to establish myself firmly in a knowledge of what lay underneath before attempting to reach up and out, for without a good foundation one easily can be blown over by any passing gust. In the second summer I had a very narrow escape. I was 6 inches tall and had three beautiful green leaves which I was proud to wave above the lowest rail of the fence. But those leaves were nearly my undoing.

The boy's father came down the fence-row one day with an awful, sharp-bladed scythe, swinging viciously at the weeds. I could hear and see them falling all around me and there was nothing I could do but wait.

Transplanted to Garden

I HEARD the sudden, sharp ring of steel against stone followed by a long string of words that would be quite unprintable here even if I could spell them. Then the boy's father moved on down

the fence while I relaxed and waved my three green leaves wildly with joy.

The death of the surrounding weeds had left me rather exposed and later that summer while the boy was again swinging from my parent's limb, I heard him call, "Look at that nice, little oak tree under the fence. I'm going to dig it up and plant it in the garden for my tree."

It was wrong of him to dislodge me during my summer growth. However, his fingers were strong and he dug deep into the soft ground under the fence, so I hardly knew it when he lifted me out in a firm ball of dirt and carried me toward the house.

I felt rather silly and out of place, surrounded by snapdragons and petunias. The boy brought water off and on all summer, which was more than he did for the flowers, and that gave me a certain prestige which they could not ignore.

My second and third summers in the garden were rather uneventful, although I did begin to realize why so many flowers die so young. That terribly rich diet in a flower bed

does not develop one's strength, leading rather to quick, soft growth. But I sensed that far below the bed lay the tight packed clay, and I sent down my tap root searching for something more solid.

Rabbit Wounds Bark

ONE winter a hungry rabbit hopped up on a snow bank and began cutting an awful wound in my bark with his razor teeth. But the boy's dog spotted him and came yipping wildly to my rescue. After that the dog watched over me closely all winter, so the rabbit did not dare return.

The following spring an oak grub found the raw place in my bark and bored himself in, but the boy, almost a man by that time, noticed the little hole and cut in painfully with his pocketknife until he found the grub. Then he spread some black stuff over the wound and gradually I grew new skin to cover it.

That year the big fellow who had been a boy disappeared, and no one paid me much attention. For several years there were no flowers in the bed around me, just vegetables of all kinds.

One summer I heard the man say to his wife, "I'm going to dig out that oak sprout to get more room." But she answered him, "No, I wish you wouldn't. He planted it and as long as it's there I have the feeling it is one more thing to bring him back."

That was several years ago and there was no more talk of un-friendliness toward me until last spring. They had started planting flowers again and the man laughed, talking to his wife, "Well, how about yanking up that tree this year. Now we know he's coming home and we've certainly got to

do away with the tree or else move the flower bed."

BUT ONCE again she saved my skin. "No, it's only a few weeks now until I'll be here and we can pull it up then, after we're sure he doesn't mind."

Well, that is why I have been feeling so depressed. The boy went away almost five years ago and I could hardly expect him to remember me so long.

Yesterday afternoon I saw someone come walking down across the lawn, followed by the man and his wife, and at first I didn't recognize him, he had grown so tall and looked so different. But his voice was just the same, only a little deeper.

"Well, what do you know? Look at my little old oak tree and how it's grown. You're no idea how many times I've wondered—"

Then I knew my troubles were over. But it made me a little ashamed, his remark about growing, because actually he had grown a lot more than I had. However, we oaks are steady although slow, and by the time his children—no, it's more likely to be his grandchildren—are old enough for a rope swing, I'm certainly going to have a good stout branch ready for them. It's the least I can do for a boy who appreciates oak trees the way he does.

Stress Is On Wider Window Areas to Let Outdoors Inside



PICTURE windows give the illusion of bringing the outdoors inside the home. The above unit is completely weatherstripped and assembled with all hardware, glazing and a screen.

"ONLY THE RICH can afford picture windows," says an old housing adage.

Every home is built around its windows. This is literally true in two different ways. First, the frame of a house is actually built around its window openings. Second, the arrangement of rooms and grouping of furniture and furnishings is all done around the windows.

Available wall space is largely determined by windows. In the average house, from 25 to 40 per cent of the wall area will be windows.

More and more architects are designing plans which call for wide window areas. The cheery outlook on an informal garden or lovely lawn does much to add charm to any house, no matter the style or price.

Lumber and building supply dealers are now receiving more stock window units, although the demand is far greater than the supply in most areas. Such win-

dows are available in various styles, sizes and prices. Units may be combined in a series of corner installations or in conjunction with fixed sash "picture" windows.

Like everything else, glass is manufactured in different grades. The best window glass bears the manufacturer's trademark and grade label on every pane. It pays to buy the best.

The United States Department of Commerce has estimated that from 15 to 30 cents of each dollar spent for heating is lost through air leakage around window sash and frame, and because of heat lost through the glass.

Good window frames and good sash properly fixed with weatherstripping and storm sash or double glazing can save from 50 to 60 per cent of this heat loss. In dollars and cents this could easily amount to \$15 to \$30 in just one season.

If the house is occupied for 25

HERE'S an angle bay formed by combining stock size window units. Of the five sash, four are operating and one is stationary.

Photos by Anderson Corp.

HOMES of modest scale and cost will add to their livability and beauty with windows which give excellent views and permit entrance of sunlight and air.

Photos by Anderson Corp.

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More Bathtubs

Plumbing
Output To
Soar In '47

THE plumbing and heating industry will return to full peacetime production during 1947, the Plumbing and Heating Bureau reported yesterday.

Production figures for 1946 for some lines indicate that the re-conversion hump has already been passed, the bureau states.

The output of some types of plumbing fixtures in 1946 exceeded that for any previous year or the output during the war period. Further substantial increases are expected in 1947.

More than 600,000 electric water systems were produced in 1946 as compared with 390,000 in 1945.

Manufacturers of plumbing and drainage specialties report a 120 per cent increase in 1946 production.

Cast iron radiator production for 1946 was 100 per cent ahead of 1945. A further 50 per cent increase in 1947 is expected.

Soil pipe production—100 per cent over 1945; steel boilers, double the 1945 figure; power driven oil heating equipment, nearly four times ahead of 1945; unit heater production, 35 per cent above 1945.

Manufacturers of brass pipe and copper tube expect that all peacetime manufacturing records will be broken in 1947. Iron and steel pipe in great volume will be produced in 1947, unless the industry is faced with interruptions over which it has no control.

The productive capacity of the plumbing and heating industries is being increased by the addition of new plants, expansion of existing plants, mechanization of manufacturing processes, and the application of new methods learned during the war.

Hates Water!

Your Piano
Needs Care

A PIANO, despite its sturdy appearance, is a delicate instrument. So it calls for even more care than that given other fine furniture. Here are suggestions of the National Piano Manufacturers Association of America.

Your piano should be placed where it is protected from dampness and sudden changes in temperature and humidity. This eliminates a steam or hot water radiator or over a heat register.

Your piano should be tuned at least twice a year. Manufacturers suggest that new pianos should be tuned more often, at least four times the first year. Important in the first year is care of the action, which is the playing mechanism inside the piano. It should be checked for needed adjustment.

Moths are a frequent cause of damage. The best defense is a cardboard or wooden box placed inside the piano.

To clean the keys, use a slightly dampened cloth with a small amount of mild white soap. Use different cloths for the black and white keys. Rub gently and dry with a soft cloth.

Do not use furniture polish on the case; a home-polishing job is likely to result in a streaked finish. Polishing requires professional treatment. Having the piano painted to blend into the color scheme of a room is a possibility if the exterior has become marred, yet the tonal quality and mechanism is still in good condition. This is a factory job for the manufacturer of your piano.

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HOME HINTS

ACCORDIONISTS will be glad to hear about an improved keyboard that simplifies learning and playing. Unlike the black keys on the piano that are narrow, the black keys on this keyboard are the same width as the white keys; scales can be run as easily on them as on the white keys. This keyboard also has automatic transposition; that is, all twelve keys can be played as easily as the C scale. Only one fingering need be learned.

RADICALLY different is a pop-down toaster. The opening is large enough for rolls and muffins as well as bread and when they are browned to the desired degree they slip out of the toaster onto a plate. The toasters are made of aluminum.

FLUORESCENT goose-neck lamps that won't tip over are being marketed. They have a 15-inch goose-neck which gives light practically any position you want it. The base is made of cast-iron, plated with chrome.

FIBERGLASS ironing board covers have been developed with a new treatment that makes them non-slipping and impervious to discoloration from scorching. They are fireproof, of course. A special stitch has also been developed that joins the fiberglass cover to the cotton binder so that the cover won't fray.

Copper 'Mine' Under N. Y.

New York City receives its electric power from 38,000 miles of underground transmission lines, representing more than 220,000,000 pounds of copper.

Latest in Windows

HOME owners who annually face the chore of putting on storm windows may be interested in a new style aluminum frame storm window for metal residence casements. The manufacturer says they can be installed from the inside. Panels are light and can be stored in summer.

Copy right 1947 New York Tribune, Inc.

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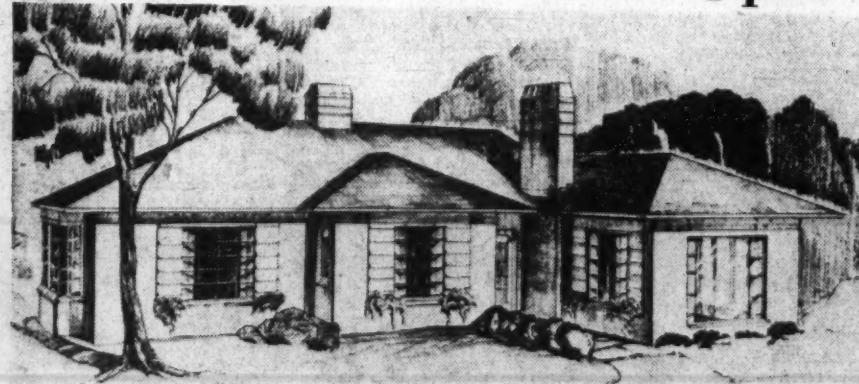
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Builder Eliminates Waste Space



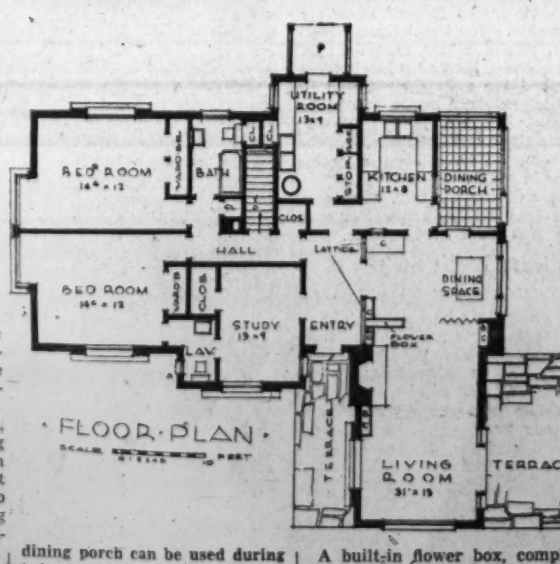
MANY prospective home owners feel that large basements and attics are space wasters and that stairs are the No. 1 enemy of housewives, says architect Arthur L. Anderson, 1228 Connecticut ave. nw.

Anderson has drawn up a house plan for Mr. and Mrs. Dan Eno, 2207 Sheridan st., Green Meadows, Md., which features a compact, flexible floor plan, eliminates many extra steps, and makes provision for overnight guests without setting one room aside for that purpose.

The home will be erected at the Quaint Acres Subdivision in near-by Maryland. A study will serve as guest room with adjoining lavatory.

Not needing a large basement, other than to house the heating plant, the house is to be built on one floor, using radiant heat. Part of the piping is in the floor slab and part in the ceiling, permitting easier control when outside temperatures moderate quickly.

As an added space saver, the adult dining area is separated from the living room by a folding partition for use when guests are present. An outside



A utility room contains storage space, laundry trays, washing machine, ironer, work counter, desk and sewing space.

A built-in flower box, complete with trellis, will appeal to indoor flower lovers. A built-in drain takes excess water to the sewer system.

dining porch can be used during belmy days.

A utility room contains storage space, laundry trays, washing machine, ironer, work counter, desk and sewing space.

Home Grown Plants Can Get An Early Start

Outdoor Frames Perform Triple Tasks

By James H. Beattie

IT IS usually best for the gardener to purchase the limited number of plants needed for his garden instead of growing them at home. The average home owner seldom has conditions adapted to the production of good plants and the cost of suitable equipment for plant growing might be excessive.

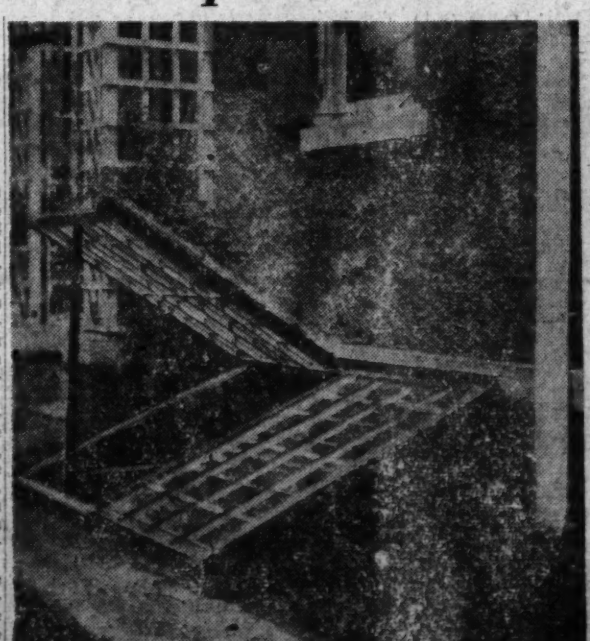
However, sturdy home grown plants which may be lifted from the plant bed with a mass of root-filled soil and moved to the garden without disturbance, usually have a better chance to develop satisfactorily.

An important advantage of home grown plants is that the gardener can have the exact variety and strain which experience has shown to be best adapted to his conditions, plus having plants when he wants them. With head lettuce, cauliflower and other crops, these points are important.

Fortunately, there are other sides to this problem. Frames, meaning both hotbeds and cold-frames, should not be looked upon as devices for the growing of spring plants alone. An outdoor frame has many other uses. A few square feet of frame space will produce fine early radishes and head lettuce.

In midsummer a frame may be used for the propagation of certain cuttings. A friend uses his frame in summer to start azalea cuttings, and obtains fine results.

In autumn the frame may be used to grow lettuce, radishes, spinach, etc., until Thanksgiving or later. Frames are ideal to root tulips, hyacinths and other bulbs for later transfer to the house. Finally, the frame may be used to ripen late gathered tomatoes or for storage of apples, cabbage, celery and root



THIS hotbed draws heat from the cellar of the house, saving labor and expense.

of a board fence, a hedge or a building where full benefit of the sunshine may be obtained, with protection from the north wind.

Hotbed or frame heating by electricity is usually accomplished by using lead-covered resistance wires buried a few inches apart in the bed soil. Banks of incandescent lamps supported above the plants and just below the hotbed cover are also employed.

Circulating electric heaters may also be employed, but with these it is difficult to obtain uniform heat distribution. Whatever type is used, the flow of current should be controlled by a thermostat set for the temperature required by the plants being grown.

If well protected from wind and banked on the outside with earth, current consumption is usually low.

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1947

8



THE General who said "Nuts" to the Germans—Anthony C. McAuliffe—was among the military men at the Egyptian Embassy reception this week. The Capital's diplomatic, official and residential society attended the party given by the Egyptian Ambassador and Mme. Hassan, to celebrate the birthday anniversary of King Farouk. Smiling up at the general is Mrs. McAuliffe.

The Egyptian Ambassador, Mahmoud Hassan (right) pauses for a special word with Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy at the reception while the Danish Minister, Henrik de Kauffmann (center) offers felicitations to tiny Mme. Hassan, who is completely hidden from the camera's lens.

FLOWERS, feathers and furs made the reception at the Egyptian Embassy one of the dressiest of the season. Here is Mrs. William W. Bridge in the new low-necked cocktail frock, chatting with Allan Manning. Seven hundred guests from the Capital's diplomatic, military and social circles attended the reception.

Luncheons, Dances Hold Spotlight in Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 15.—The "at home" usually held at the Superintendent's Quarters on Sunday afternoon was canceled for February 9, because of the attendance of Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, Jr., superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Holloway at the service in National Cathedral, Washington, when the Midshipmen's Choir sang, and later at the White House, where they were guests of President and Mrs. Truman. At this gathering the Midshipmen's Choir presented a special recital for the President and First Lady.

Accompanying Admiral and Mrs. Holloway from Annapolis were Chaplain and Mrs. Everett P. Wuebbens, Comdr. John E. Pace (representing the Commandant of Midshipmen), Mrs. Pace, and Assistant Professor Donald Gilley, director of the Naval Academy Choir, and Mrs. Gilley.

Miss Harriet Randolph Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Rich, of Ferry Point Farm, was hostess at a luncheon Tuesday in honor of Miss Dorothy Lane, daughter of Governor and Mrs. William Preston Lane. Attending the party were Miss Louise Simpson, Miss Virginia Cooley, Miss Catherine Ridout, Miss Lillie Balch, Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. Ridgely Melvin, Jr., and Mrs. Walter Hill.

Luncheon Hostess

Mrs. Arthur Burnstone Owens entertained at luncheon Friday at the North Severn Officers' Mess in honor of the wife of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Mrs. James L. Holloway, Jr. Guests included Mrs. William Preston Lane, Jr., Mrs. Harry A. Baldrige, Mrs. John T. Bowers, Mrs. Basil Rittenhouse, Mrs. George P. Hunt-

Netherlands Film Will Be Presented Before Garden Club

The technicolor film, "They Said It With Tulips," will be presented for the first time in the Washington area tomorrow evening. Sponsored by the Silver Spring Garden Club as its program for the February meeting, it will be shown at Jesup Blair Community House in Silver Spring.

The movie depicts the presentation to the United States Government of tulip bulbs from Holland as an expression of appreciation from The Netherlands to the American people for their help during the dark years of the German occupation.

The film will be presented by Dr. L. A. H. Peters, agricultural counselor of The Netherlands Embassy, who will conclude the program with a brief discussion of Holland's tulip bulb industry.

Among those invited, most of whom appear in the picture, are The Netherlands Ambassador and Mme. Loudon, Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edmund B. Gregory, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas B. Larkin, Brig. Gen. Andrew D. Hopping, Maj. Gen. A. G. van Tricht, R.N.A. Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Representative Sam Rayburn, Mr. and Mrs. Donald K. Staley and Montgomery County Commissioner Brooks Johns.

They Claim They're Not Serious But

People Get a Lot of Mileage Out of Superstition

By Marjorie Binford Woods

NOBODY admits to being superstitious these days. Goodness no! But just watch a pedestrian detour around a leaning ladder or maneuver when a black cat tries to cross his path.

You don't have to carry a rabbit's foot or wish on white horses to lure your luck. Strange coincidences happen anyway—and who cares whether they're interpreted as superstition, chance—or events with no significance?

When brother and sister marry brother and sister with no family introductions, that's at least coincidence. It happened with the Melvin J. Blessings and the Lieut. John M. Conroys. Now each couple has a child that rates double affection.

The Mel Blessings met in school in Buffalo and were married in 1943. Gloria Blessing Conroy, Melvin's sister, didn't run on to her "future husband" (Mary Blessing's brother) until 1944 when Army Flyer Lieutenant Conroy was waiting to go overseas.

Discovering that they were already related by one marriage, the couple exchanged vows four days after their introduction in Washington. Then came a series of news events on the 19th.

On November 19, 1945 the Blessings' daughter, Marcia, was born. On the 19th of the following month news arrived that Lieutenant Conroy was "lost in action." He was then reported as taken "prisoner of war" on January 19 and on March 19 the family received their first letter from him.

Another coincidence brought the Blessings-

Conroy combination together here after the war. They found apartments next door to each other at Parkfairfax.

Mr. Blessing, a former Navy commander, is with a Government agency while obtaining a law degree. Mrs. Blessing's brother, "Jack" Conroy, is a "Brass Hat" pilot (with a wide array of pocket ribbons) now flying with V. I. P. from Bolling Field.

Marcia Blessing, 2½, and Michael Conroy, 6 months, don't realize yet that they are double cousins but they do approve all the "double" family attention which they get.

A Life-Time of '13's

HERE'S one that rates an oddity column, and it hinges on that ominous number, 13. Missouri's new Congressman, Frank M. Karsten from St. Louis, keeps his fingers crossed even though he's been successfully defying the 13s all his life.

His first move, with his parents, was to St. Louis just before his thirteenth birthday—and that worked out luckily. This is now his thirteenth year on the Hill, after serving as Congressman John J. Cochran's administrative assistant for 12 years. His newly assigned office in the Old House Office Building is room 133, with telephone extension 1393.

Karsten represents Missouri's Thirteenth District, which consists of 13 wards, headed by 13 committeemen and 13 committeewomen. His house number, in Anacostia, where he lives with his wife and two children, adds to 13. Last week he discovered the number put on his first bill, introduced before Congress, is 1462. Added, the digits total 13!

Now the Congressman is after an automobile license number carrying 13.

Miss Eloise Baute, Congressman Karsten's personal secretary, has been shadowed by No. 7 ever since her arrival in Washington. On February 7, 1941 she arrived from St. Louis. Just seven minutes later she broke a mirror while prettying up at Union Station.

"Evidently a Red Cap realized my predicament while I pondered over my seven years bad luck ahead. He came rushing over to assure me that a mirror broken on Sunday meant good luck!" The prediction proved right, she avers. Now she is starting her seventh year on the Hill.

The Congressman's office number—133—adds up to a fortunate seven, according to Eloise. The phone number digits total only one less than 17. All will bring her happiness, she hopes. Incidentally, she lives at 2761 Woody Place—an aggregate of 17.

Calls It 'Curious'

NOW THAT he's taken congressional quarters in room 118, New House Office Building, Representative George Smathers, from Florida, believes he's broken away from the 13 omen which followed him for many years.

Not that superstition has him bothered. "But it's a curious thing—having been born in '13—the way that number keeps unexpectedly bobbing up," he ruminates.

When practicing law in Miami, his offices were number 1313 (on the thirteenth floor). There were 413 men in his Marine Corps outfit, where he served as a major for—no.

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.



Fate has interlocked the Melvin J. Blessing family with the Lieut. John M. Conroys. Brother and sister married brother and sister, and the Blessings' 2½-year-old daughter, Marcia, reaps "double" affection. Left to right are Mr. and Mrs. Blessing, Lieut. and Mrs. Conroy, with smiling Marcia in the middle.

A Little Friendliness Often Sways a Parent

By Iris Ashley Knowles

LATELY, a group of teen-agers were discussing parents and wondering why it is so much easier to be friendly with other people's parents than with one's own. Why, they asked, can't parents treat their own children with the good-tempered tolerance they show to outsiders?

Our young friends, it seems, would love to be on friendly terms with Mom and Dad, but they also seem totally unaware that they ask for this friendship on a "heads I win, tails you lose" basis.

They are saying, in effect, that they want their parents to accept without question some fairly electrifying behavior. Not to be upset by late hours without explanation, extraordinary clothes, and mysterious dates. In return for this blind faith, parents would be greatly esteemed by their young!

Come now, chicks; let's be fair! To start with, the charm of other people's parents is easily explained. They are on their best behavior when you are around; and they don't really care madly how you behave so long as you don't throw things. They're only interested in their own young, and when you're not there friends Ted and Betty get the same treatment you do at home. (Incidentally, since your friends like your parents, isn't it obvious that they too know how to behave without your assistance? You really don't need to jump on everything they say in that agonized way, when the gang is around.)

But do be advised, my honeys, black satin and sequins is not becoming to a teen-ager. And some of those "Zoot" suits, my fine feathered friends, can be seen before you turn the corner!

All in all, you can work wonders on parents with a little charm and friendliness. They need understanding. But it's easy really because they love you, and they're only human after all. Same as you are human too, aren't you? Or, aren't you?

ISN'T there a sound reason that your mother and father think you are still young. They have watched you while you learned absolutely everything, from your first smile to the day you could wield a sharp knife without cutting yourself in half!

They have read to you for days when you had measles, and spent one year's vacation money on braces for your teeth. In short, they have watched over you while you grew up. They have been happy doing this and in loving you, but the truth is that as a result they really do have a pretty good idea of just how much you ARE grown up.

Once, they were just your age. It is not because they have forgotten being young that they think you still need guidance; but because they are wistfully aware what a lot you still have to learn before you reach the age they are now!

WHY NOT introduce your dates to your mother and father? You're not ashamed of them (either way) are you? And it would relieve Mom to know that her pretty little daughter was out with Mrs. Wilkin's boy, and not some sa-tur-nine old man of about 30! And if father finds that one of the gang is keen to study medicine—well, somehow he doesn't mind lending the car. Vaguely (and perhaps wrongly) he feels there will be a steady influence on junior's wild driving.

When you want to throw a party, couldn't you ask your family what night would suit them? And maybe suggest a movie for Mom and Dad "so they won't hear your—er—cater-wauling!"

But do ask them to stay long enough to welcome your friends.

YOUR parents are not a couple of demons planning your downfall. They want your happiness. They also have to pay for your clothes. Since they have the final word, it would be both polite and strategic to ask their advice. If you do this pleasantly, your parents will give way a little. However unwillingly, they will compromise because you have shown yourselves to be reasonable.

But do be advised, my honeys, black satin and sequins is not becoming to a teen-ager. And some of those "Zoot" suits, my fine feathered friends, can be seen before you turn the corner!

All in all, you can work wonders on parents with a little charm and friendliness. They need understanding. But it's easy really because they love you, and they're only human after all. Same as you are human too, aren't you? Or, aren't you?

Everett Walk Miss Prichard Are Married

In a ceremony performed yesterday at St. James' Church in New York City, Miss Sybil Agnes Prichard, daughter of Mrs. Harold Adye Prichard, and the late Rev. Mr. Prichard, New York and Newport, R. I., became the bride of Everett Germond Walk, Washington, son of Dr. and Mrs. George E. Walk, Philadelphia, Pa. Officiating were the Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and Dr. H. W. B. Donagan. A reception at the Cosmopolitan Club followed the ceremony.

Given in marriage by her brother, Norman Adye Prichard, the bride was groomed in white velvet with a lace veil, and carried white tulips. She was attended by her 11-year-old niece, Miss Lucette Buell. Frank Stier Goodwin of Washington served as best man.

The bride attended the Master School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Her father served as rector of St. Mark's Church in Mount Kisco, N. Y., and as canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The bridegroom is a graduate of Wesleyan University and received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. His father is the dean of the College of Education at Temple University in Philadelphia. Following a Florida wedding trip, the couple will live in Washington.

In Lexington, Kentucky

Washingtonians Attend Prichard-Elliott Wedding

Capital society was represented at the wedding in Lexington, Ky., yesterday of Miss Lucy Marshall Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Nathan Elliott of Heartland, Clifton Pike, Woodford County, Ky., and Edward Fretwell Prichard, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fretwell Prichard, Paris, Ky.

Washingtonians present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Leon Henderson, Benjamin V. Cohen, counselor of the State Department; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Joseph W. Alsop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Adrian S. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Rauh, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Burling and Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Graham. Mr. Graham, publisher of The Washington Post, served as Mr. Prichard's best man.

Chief Justice Vinson and Justice Frankfurter had expected to attend the wedding, but pressure of Supreme Court duties kept the two justices in Washington this week-end.

Among prominent Kentuckians present at the ceremony were Wilson W. Wyatt, former National Housing Administrator, and Mrs. Wyatt; and Barry Bingham, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Mrs. Bingham.

Bishop Officiates

The ceremony took place at noon at Christ Church, and was performed by the Right Rev. William R. Moody, Bishop of Lexington, assisted by the Rev. James W. Kennedy. Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gown in ivory satin trimmed in heirloom rosepoint lace with a matching lace coronet holding her illusion veil. She carried a lace-trimmed handkerchief, given her by the bridegroom's grandmother, and a prayerbook covered with white camellias.

Joint matrons of honor were Mrs. William Baldwin Phelps, sister of the bride, and Mrs. James Nathan Elliott, Jr., sister-in-law of the bride. They wore chartruese crepe gowns and carried bouquets of tulips in magnolia leaves and ivy. The bride's niece, Mary Marshall Phelps, acted as flower girl, costumed in yellow net over tulle. She wore

a coronet of ivy twined with daisies to match her bouquet. Ushers were the bride's brother, James Nathan Elliott, Jr., William Talbot Baldwin, Philip Pendleton Ardery, Robert Francis Houlihan, Edmund Gullon of Washington and John Ferguson of Washington. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Both Served in Capital

A graduate of the University of Kentucky, the bride served during the war with the New Zealand Purchasing Commission here and later was with radio station WWDC. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and the Lexington Junior League.

Mr. Prichard, an alumnus of Princeton University and Harvard Law School, came to Washington in 1939 as clerk to Justice Frankfurter. He later served with the Department of Justice, the War Manpower Commission and the Office for Emergency Management. He was general counsel of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion under Chief Justice Vinson. He is now practicing law in Lexington and is general counsel for the Democratic National Committee.

Following a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Prichard will make their home in Bourbon County, Ky.

In February Bridal Procession

Salb—Archambault

Miss Ruth Archambault, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Archambault, was married Friday to George R. Salb, Jr., son of Dr. George R. Salb, all of Washington. The Rev. Raymond P. Cahill officiated at St. Thomas Apostle Church.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gown in champagne satin with a seed pearl coronet holding her long illusion veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses with an orchid center. Mrs. George C. Howard, Jr., served as matron of honor for her sister, wearing American Beauty fiddle, and bridesmaids were Mrs. Frederick J. Rice, Jr., Mrs. William L. Howard and Miss Kathleen Murphy, gown in white fall. William L. Howard was best man, and ushers were Frederick J. Rice, Jr., John Harper, John C. Herigan, Dr. Herbert Marshall, and Vincent C. Burke, Jr. A reception followed at the Columbia Country Club.

The bride is a graduate of Georgetown Visitation Convent Junior College, and Mr. Salb is an alumnus of Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. The newlyweds will live in Arlington, after a wedding trip to New Orleans, where they will attend the Mardi Gras.

Kinne—Hyden

St. Charles Church in Arlington was the setting yesterday for the marriage of Miss Helen Anne Van-

Performance Is Musical Key, Says Teacher

New York.—Instruction in playing the piano, and experience in playing it in public, form the unusual double attraction offered to the pupils of Mme. Olga Samoroff Stokowski.

Mme. Samoroff holds Wednesday evening musicales in her West 55th st. apartment. They are very much like those held by the music teacher in your own town, except that they take place every week instead of at the end of the season; that the average audience of 40 sometimes includes distinguished leaders in America's musical life; and that many of the players have already appeared before a paying public, or are about to.

It's an interesting two hours for the visitor, but a wearing and sometimes unhappy occasion for the performer. The audience sits in chairs arranged in formal rows across half the large room. In a bay window stands the grand piano. Mme. Samoroff, part judge and part executioner, sits back to the audience on a low round stool, from which she can watch her pupils' fingers.

Takes No Notes

She announces the name of the first pianist and the piece he will play... Bach, Debussy, Chopin. He takes his place, and takes his time about getting comfortable; he welcomes the opportunity, but it's an ordeal, too. Though the room is cool, one man perspires so that drops of sweat roll off the tip of his nose as he bends over the keyboard. A young woman walks out shaking her head contritely to show her teacher that she herself thought she'd made a bad job of it. There's a lighter touch when a girl, too small for the stool, builds it up with a music score, and someone in the audience whispers that she prefers definitely to sit on Bach. Mme. Samoroff takes no notes, beyond mental ones, and, she says, "I do not tell them what I think now, I tell them tomorrow, and I tell them a lot."



MRS. EDWARD FRETWELL PRICHARD, JR. ... Married yesterday in Lexington, Ky.

Students, Spending Vacation In Leesburg, Feted at Parties

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 15.—Miss Bailey was hostess to the group at Nancy Musgrave, student at Penn Hall, has been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Musgrave, and had as her guests, Miss Mary McKnight of Helena, Ark., and Miss Jane Hatch of Buffalo, N. Y., also students at Penn Hall. Dr. and Mrs. Musgrave entertained at a dinner party Friday night in celebration of their daughter's birthday. On Saturday evening, George J. Durey, Jr., was host to the group on a trip to Washington to see the Ice Cycles of 1947 at the Uline Arena. Besides the three girls, Mr. Durey also had as his guests (Smith, Hempstone and Ned Bailey. The latter, a student at the University of Virginia, has been vacationing with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. Otis Bailey.

The legislation and citizenship department of the Woman's Club of Loudoun held a luncheon meeting with panel discussion at the Leesburg Inn on Friday. Mrs. Festus Foster, chairman, was in charge of arrangements. The question discussed was, "Should Women Serve on Juries?" and speakers included Neville Gardiner of the British Information Services; Miss Anna F. Hedrick, Arlington lawyer; Mrs. Mary P. Stabler of Waterford, and George J. Durey of Leesburg. Mrs. Moncure N. Lyon of Purcellville, horticultural chairman, led a gardening discussion at a meeting of the Leesburg Garden Club Tuesday when Mrs. W. Otis Bailey.

Among those who attended the midwinter dances at Virginia Tech last weekend were Miss Mable Williams of Leesburg, Miss Betty Dillon of Purcellville, Miss Betty McGavack of Waterford, student at Virginia Intermont, and Miss Dolores Payette, also of Waterford, who is attending Notre Dame Academy in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. John William Clemens are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, their third child, in the Loudoun County Hospital on Tuesday. They have named the baby William Jenkins Clemens.

A Day in the Life of a National Symphony Campaign Worker

HIGHLIGHT of a fashion show to be presented Friday at 2:30 p. m. in the Presidential Room, Statler Hotel, will be costumes built around the theme, "A Day in the Life of a Symphony Campaign Worker."

Models and costumes will be furnished by a local department store and all proceeds from ticket sales will go to the National Symphony Orchestra Association.

The show is one of several activities being carried on during the seventeenth annual sustaining fund drive. Goal is \$175,000. A special feature, in keeping with this year's campaign slogan, "Be an Angel," will be a white "angel" gown. The angel theme will be further carried out by the playing of the song, "Be an Angel." The music was composed by Belle Fenstocke, lyrics by Fred Polangin.

Engaged to West Point Cadet



MISS ANNE STONEMETZ ... Cadet's fiancée

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Thayer Stonemetz, Alexandria, Va., formerly of Newton Center, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne, to Cadet Selby F. Little, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Selby F. Little, Frankfurt, Germany, and Alexandria.

The bride-elect is a graduate of St. Agnes School and the University of Delaware. Cadet Little will be graduated from the United States Military Academy in June.

Virginia State Society Plans Colonial Ball

The Colonial Ball, given annually by the Virginia State Society, will be held February 20 at the Shoreham Hotel. John W. Rixey Smith, vice president of the society and chairman of the entertainment committee, announces that members may come either in colonial dress or in civilian clothes.

Feature attraction of the evening will be the portrayal of George and Martha Washington, and Martha's children, George Washington Parke Custis and Nellie Custis, in colonial costume. Roy Allman will represent "The Father of His Country" and Mrs. Richard A. Allen will be Mrs. Washington. The children will be portrayed by Roger Robbins and Miss Marcelane Dulin. Among the honor guests will be W. Seiden Washington, a collateral descendant of the former President. Mrs. Washington's home is in Alexandria, and he is a member of the Virginia House of Delegates. Information regarding the dance may be obtained from Mr. Smith.

DAR Chapter to Celebrate Birthday

Martha Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution will celebrate its fifty-fourth birthday Thursday evening, February 20, with a colonial party to be held at the chapter house. This chapter was the third to be formed in the District of Columbia. It was organized February 23, 1893, by Miss Lillian Pike daughter of Gen. Albert Pike and was named in honor of the Martha Washington.

Wellesley Group Will Honor Future Students

Future Wellesley College students will be guests at an acquaintanceship tea to be given by president of Washington Wellesley Club, Mrs. Hugh Perrin, on February 22, 3:30-5:30 p. m., at her home, 2135 R st. n.w. Mothers of prospective students are also invited.

Colored movies of the college's campus life will be shown and junior hostesses will be former Wellesley girls who live in the city.



1. IDEAL FOR A BUSY DAY of fund collecting is the suit above. A plain wool skirt is topped by a brief double-breasted plaid jacket. The jaunty beret is brown and white Milan straw with a perky feather peeking out from under the brim

2. TEA TIME is the time for discussing ways and means for swelling the Symphony Sustaining Fund. Both dressy suits and lovely dresses are in order. The dress at left is black rayon crepe with a bodice of flesh-color overlaid with black lace. The hat is of pink magnolias covered with black nylon. If a suit's more to your liking, the soft alpaca in beige is a good choice

3. OFF GO THE LIVING ROOM LIGHTS and our busy worker is ready to leave for the concert. The strapless print dress is colorful with its black, fuchsia, green, blue and white designs, belted with a green-jeweled band. The evening jacket is fashioned of champagne brocade sateen in an over-all pattern of tiny fans in blue, Chinese red and saffron

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

THE jewels looted all over Europe by the Nazis would make the Hesse crown jewels look like a few chips of ice! And the environs of Falls Church are no match as a collection point for the long underground corridor in Munich lined with rows of safes, formerly full of Nazi party lists, where the United States Military Government keeps the looted jewels during the process of identifying and returning them to their owners.

Mrs. Henry Potter Russell, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Andre de Limur, in Washington, says that one day when she was visiting the Munich collection point, a heavily guarded armored train left for Budapest returning Nazi loot valued at \$5 million dollars. One interesting Hungarian piece was the famous crown of St. Stephen, first Christian King of Hungary, who was crowned by the Pope in 1000 A.D.

Mrs. Russell, and with Dr. Grace McCann Morley, had been invited by the Fine Arts and Archives department of Military Government to visit Germany—the former as an amateur interested in museums and the latter as a professional. Dr. Morley is director of the San Francisco Museum of Art and Mrs. Russell is chairman of the women's board of the museum. Both women had attended the UNESCO conference in Paris. Dr. Morley as an official and Mrs. Russell in an advisory capacity.

Their trip to Germany brought them up to date on problems confronting museum directors and others who are attempting to restore the art of Europe to its rightful owners and at the same time helping put museums in Europe back into operation.

AT THE collection points for looted art at Weisbaden and Munich endless photographing is done. Identification is attempted, and first aid is given art objects to prevent further deterioration. Owners are asked by fine arts experts if they wish to restore their own paintings and if not, it is done for them before the objects are returned.

Among the attractive things which Mrs. Russell saw at the Weisbaden collection center was Frederick the Great's picnic tea set. The case of beautiful tooled leather is fitted with lovely old Dresden china and only one or two cups and saucers are missing.

The Germans have been out of touch with the outside world of art since 1933, when Hitler began to regiment German art to the painting of family scenes and fat, pink blobs. Now, it seems, they are trying to make up for lost time with art exhibitions, ballet, plays, and concerts. Even old art catalogs have become treasures.

In Berlin, the local German government has awarded the largest congratulations to students and artists. The "Haus-am-Waldsee" in Zehlendorf is an outstanding art center run by a young anti-Nazi woman. There is almost nothing in the shops, says Mrs. Russell. In a

Down Virginia Way

By Nina Carter Tabb

Miss Martha Harris entertained members of the Fauquier and Loudoun Garden Club on Wednesday afternoon at Stokes, her home near Aldie. Miss Harris and Mrs. William C. Seipp spoke on berries, newer vegetables and flowers. Tea was served after the meeting.

Mrs. James B. Skinner recently recovered from an illness at her Middleburg home and will leave on February 18 for her old home in New Orleans, where she will visit for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have as weekend guests their nieces, Misses Virginia and "Happy" Leong, of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Mills of Leesburg were joined at Daytona Beach, Fla., this weekend by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Symington, also of Leesburg.

Mrs. Leon Fry has closed her home near Leesburg and gone to San Antonio, Tex., where she will visit her nephew and niece, Dr. and Mrs. Sanford French.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor duPont have left for Miami Beach, where they will visit Mrs. duPont's father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hulbert, who are spending the winter in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Randle are spending several weeks at Broadmoor-by-the-Sea, Miami Beach. They attended the recent Hollywood horse show in Florida, where Mr. Randle showed some of his horses.

Miss Polly Davis of Nashville, Tenn., now living in Washington, has been at the Leesburg Inn for several days.

David Rust, Jr., his daughters, Miss Mary Rust and Mrs. Douglas Phillips, are visiting at Aldie, S. C. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Elison of Upperville have returned from Lexington, Va., where they attended the graduation from V. M. I. of their son, Talcott, Jr. They were accompanied to Lexington by Mrs. Mabel Waddell, Dr. William D. Monroe, Jr., and James McCann, all of Middleburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, Jr., formerly of Middleburg, are the parents of a son born in California last week. They have named the baby Charles E. Perkins 3d. Mrs. Perkins' mother, Mrs. Houghton Metcalf of Middleburg, is with her daughter and Mrs. Amory Perkins, the baby's other grandmother, is on her way back to Virginia from California.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Truslow of Fall River, Mass., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Nancy Whitin. Mrs. Truslow, formerly Miss Cora Whitin, has spent much time at Credal, Loudoun County home of her mother, Mrs. Paul Whitin, who was Miss Rebecca Dulany Carter of Virginia. Mrs. Welles Henderson of Leesburg gave a party at her apartment in Washington Monday afternoon, celebrating the second birthday of her son, Joe.

Mrs. Ferdinand Edme Chataud of Baltimore and her two daughters, Constantine and Julie, are spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moncure Nelson Lyon, at their home, Black Oak Ridge, near Purcellville, while Dr. Chataud, USN, is on duty in China.

Mrs. John C. Butler of Keildon Farm, near Rectortown, is spending several days in Washington at the Hay-Adams House.

Harrison Baird, a student at the University of Virginia, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baird, at their home, Glen Welby, near Marshall.

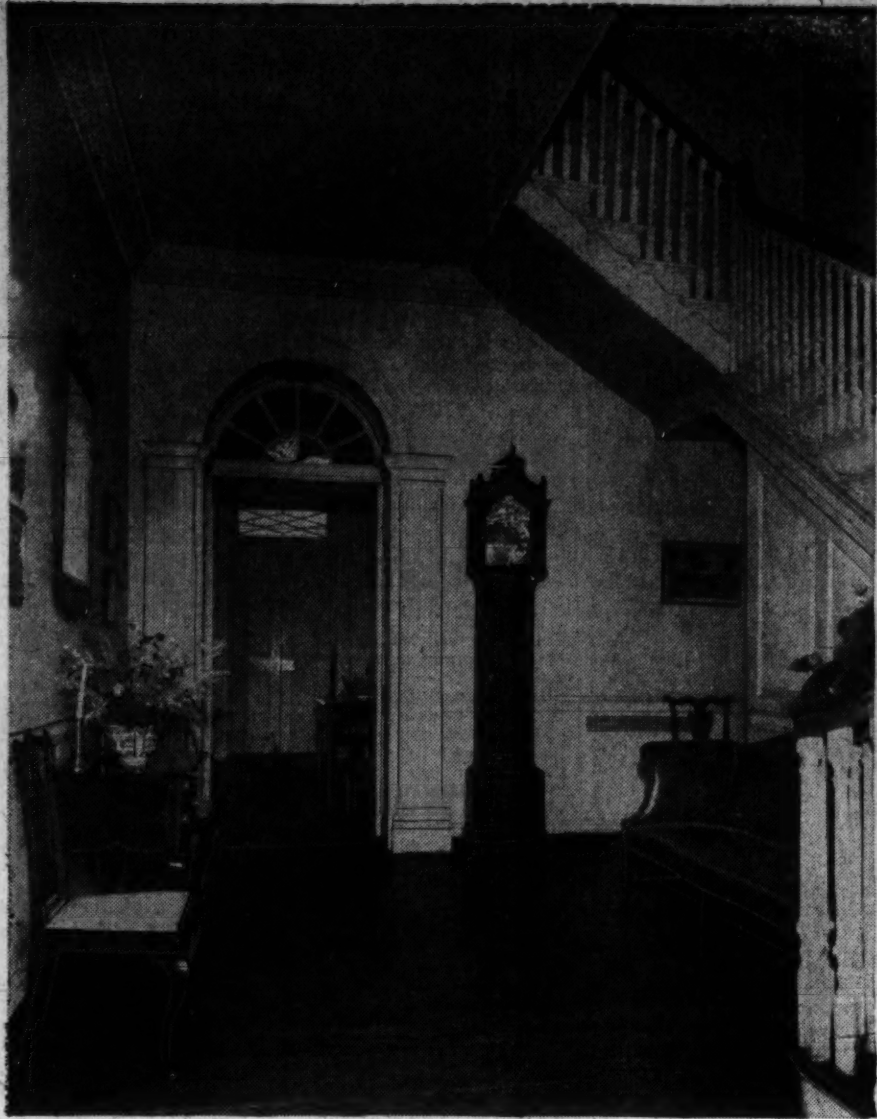
Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Skinner entertained at a dinner party Thursday night at their home at The Plains, in honor of Mrs. Mary Cary Walker Dudley of Richmond, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Turner.

AAUW Sends School Supplies To Europe

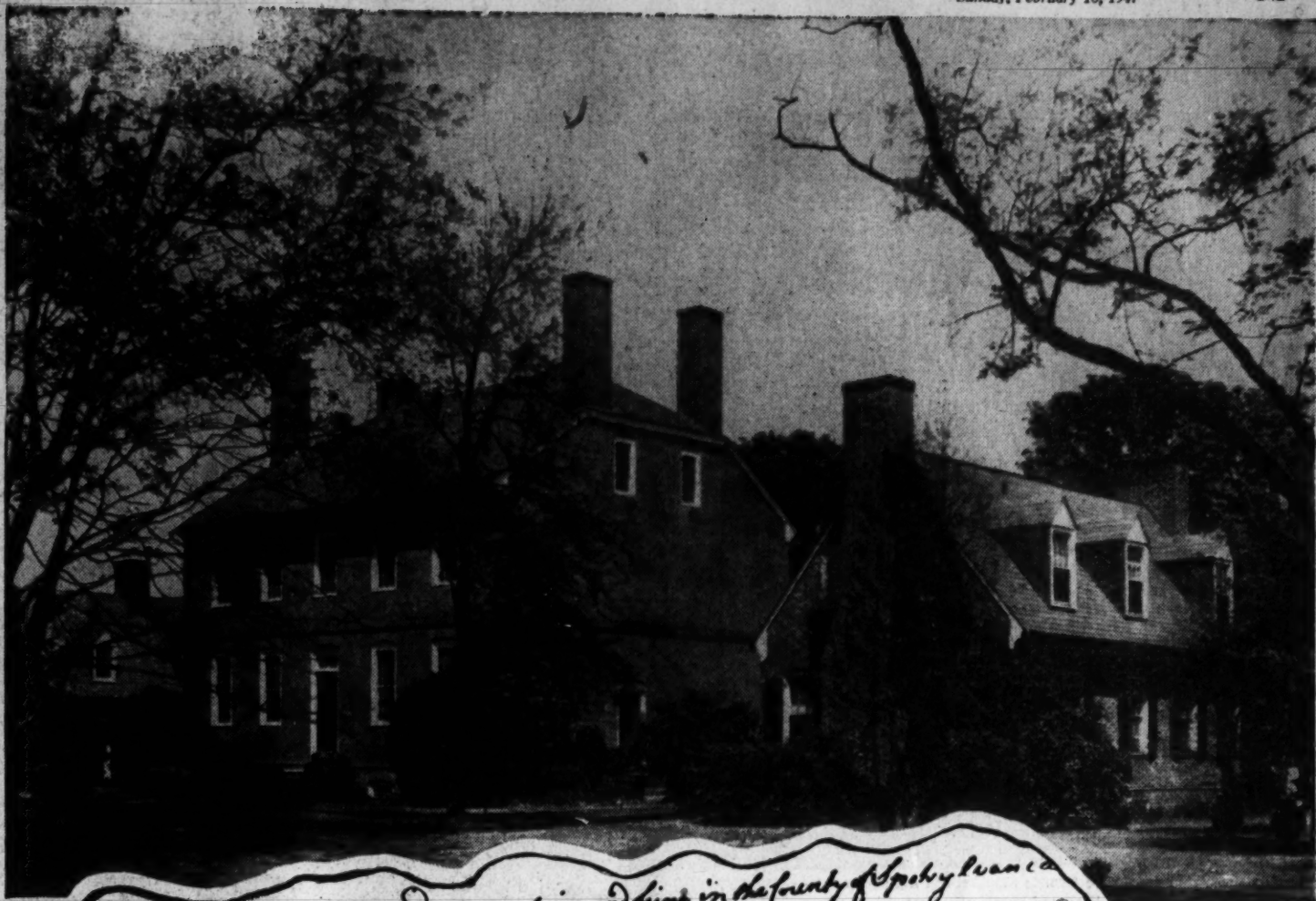
As the result of a plea by the American Association of University-Women for school supplies to be sent to children of war-torn countries, 325 cartons of tablets, pencils, pens, ink, rulers and other classroom essentials have gone out to Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China, Austria, Italy, Korea and other countries struggling to reestablish their schools.

A total of 9753 pounds of AAUW donations coming from all parts of the United States have been loaded on UNRRA ships which are transporting free of charge educational materials to the countries where they are desperately needed. AAUW has also furnished \$118 worth of subscription to professional journals which are being sent to the Ministries of Education in 11 countries for loan to teachers. The association has been one of the major contributors in a drive for school supplies and educational equipment sponsored by the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction. Twenty leading educational organizations interested in international cooperation are members of the commission.

There is still time to send articles to China, Korea and Ethiopia. Dr. Kathryn McHale, AAUW general director, said yesterday. The UNRRA offer of free transportation of educational supplies to these countries is open until March 1. Besides these smaller classroom necessities, there is a special need for school equipment—maps, textbooks, film and slide projectors, tools and equipment for vocational education, laboratory and other equipment for scientific teaching, drawing instruments,



KEATS had the words for it—"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever." Thousands agree when they visit Kenmore, historic home of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington. The national shrine, located in Fredericksburg, Va., is observing the 25th anniversary of its restoration this spring. Above is seen the entrance hall in the handsome mansion. The clock against the wall belonged to Mary, the mother of Washington.



All that tract or parcel of land situated lying and being in the County of Spotsylvania and parish of St. George, adjoining to the town of Fredericksburg containing by survey made the Twenty-sixth day of February 1752, by George Washington, Eight hundred and Sixty-one Acres, be the same more or less.

A GLIMPSE of the exterior of the mansion and gardens are shown here. Betty Lewis often raked leaves in the yard.

George Washington Slept There

Kenmore to Celebrate 25th Year as Shrine

By Genevieve Reynolds

ARE YOU tied up in knots from overwork, city noises and tension? Would you like to escape, at least temporarily, the talk of atom bombs, world dissension and inflation? If you have such a yen, and if you can appreciate historic beauty, plan now to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the restoration of Kenmore, historic home of Col. Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington.

This national shrine, located in Fredericksburg, Va., begins its anniversary celebration on February 22—Washington's birthday—and continues throughout the spring. Climax of the restoration observances will be a gala celebration on May 9 when the Lewises, George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette will reappear and repeat famous lines, now a part of history. As you wander through the magnificent, colonial mansion, restored and maintained by the Kenmore Association, you'll be transplanted into another era and you'll be "eavesdropping on history."

When Fielding Lewis married Betty Washington, only sister of the United States first President, so tradition says, he promised to build her a handsome home. In 1772 he bought from Richard Wyatt Boyston 861 acres of land which were surveyed on February 26, 1752, by George Washington.

Two-Foot Walls

Just when the building was finished is unknown. Walls are two feet thick, the heavy inside shutter had Holy Lord hinges and the doors were finished with cross pieces to "keep the witches away." Interior woodwork is unusually good and in the dining room is a paneling with the Washington crest over the fireplace. Stuccoed ceilings and over-mantels are among the most interesting features of the house. These were added in late 1775 by an artist whom George Washington called "that Frenchman."

The mantel in the Great Room was done later. It is said that among the Hessian soldiers captured after the Battle of Trenton and quartered in Fredericksburg, two were found who could do the work. Mrs. Lewis asked her brother to suggest a design and he sent her a rough sketch of an Aesop fable—the Fox and the Crow and the Piece of Cheese. Background of the over-mantel is the church, the fortress and a home, typifying the best in national life.

In the dining room are six 18th Century Queen Anne chairs, a triple urn (originally a Lewis possession), decanters, silver candlesticks, a China press (also a Lewis heirloom), scones on each side of press, a wine chest and Lowestoft punch bowl.

Authentic Furnishings

Throughout the two-story brick house are furniture, ornaments and draperies of the period. While all the furnishings are not those originally used by the Lewises, all are authentic.

Kenmore was not only the home of a happy, growing family, but the center of much patriotic activity. When 600 men gathered in Fredericksburg in the Rising Sun Tavern on April 23, 1775, and passed resolutions indorsing Patrick Henry's resistance to the tyranny of Governor Dunmore's removal of powder from Williamsburg, it is said that Colonel Lewis wrote the resolution in the great room at Kenmore.

To the right of the hall on the second floor is Betty Lewis' bedroom. It was there she discovered her brother, George, asleep shortly after the Battle of Yorktown. When she entered the room, she found him so exhausted that he had thrown himself on her bed without removing his boots. On this same visit he brought the distinguished generals of the Revolution.

tionary Army to meet his family and friends.

In 1775 the Virginia Assembly passed an ordinance providing for the manufacture of small arms in Fredericksburg. Colonel Lewis and Maj. Charles Dick were made commissioners with an appropriation of £2500. Soon the appropriation was exhausted, but Colonel Lewis and Major Dick carried on with their private funds. The former in a letter to the State government appealing for money, declared that he had put in £7000 of his own and had borrowed £40,000 more. Thus Kenmore was heavily mortgaged. By giving up his private fortune to continue the Revolution, Colonel Lewis eventually lost Kenmore and died in 1781, leaving his estate wrecked.

Sold Piecemeal

Kenmore was sold piecemeal but Mrs. Lewis continued to live there until 1789 when the mansion and its furnishings were sold. A list of the furniture and servants is still in the hands of the descendants, written in Mrs. Lewis' handwriting.

Seth Barton, ancestor of the Fredericksburg Bartons, was the next occupant of Kenmore, but early in the nineteenth century Samuel Gordon moved into the historic mansion. The Gordons owned and cared for it more than 45 years. During the War Between the States, it was used as a Federal hospital. Later it became a male academy.

Some of the oldtime atmosphere of the Lewis home returned in 1881 when Key Howard (of the Maryland Howards), whose wife was a Randolph of Virginia, lived in Kenmore.

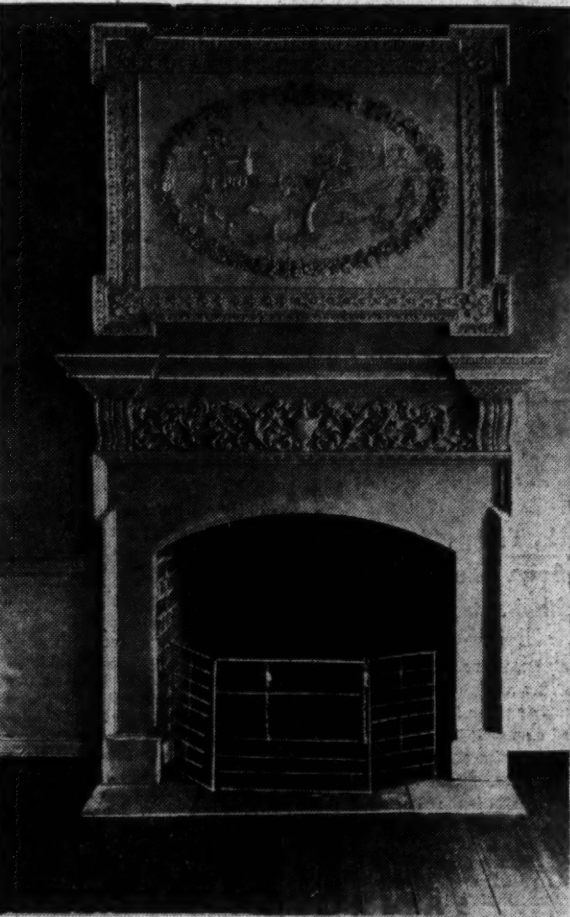
By 1914 the estate was on the market again. Bought for commercial purposes, the grounds were to be cut into building lots, the mansion to be turned into an apartment house, possibly torn down. Several efforts were made to arouse popular interest but to no avail. Then Mrs. V. M. Fleming and her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Smith (better known as "Miss Annie"), took matters into their own hands. "It is related that Miss Annie and her mother walked into a Fredericksburg bank and said, 'We need \$12,000 now. All we have are two diamond rings and our good reputations.' They got the money."

'Saved From Destruction'

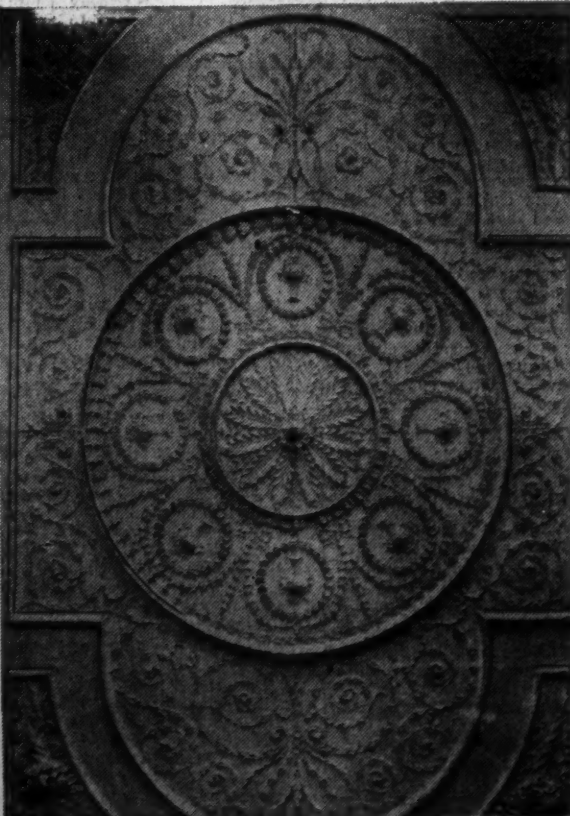
Philip Stern, chairman of the Virginia Fine Arts Commission and associate architect in the restoration of Kenmore, puts it this way: "The restoration of Kenmore is an interesting story. Through the vision, courage and hard work of Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Smith, Kenmore was saved from destruction and the Kenmore Association came into existence. Its first work was the restoration of Kenmore as it was when Betty Washington went there to live as the bride of Col. Fielding Lewis."

Kenmore has played its part in every war. During World War II it opened its doors free of charge to 60,000 service men, who were served tea and ginger-

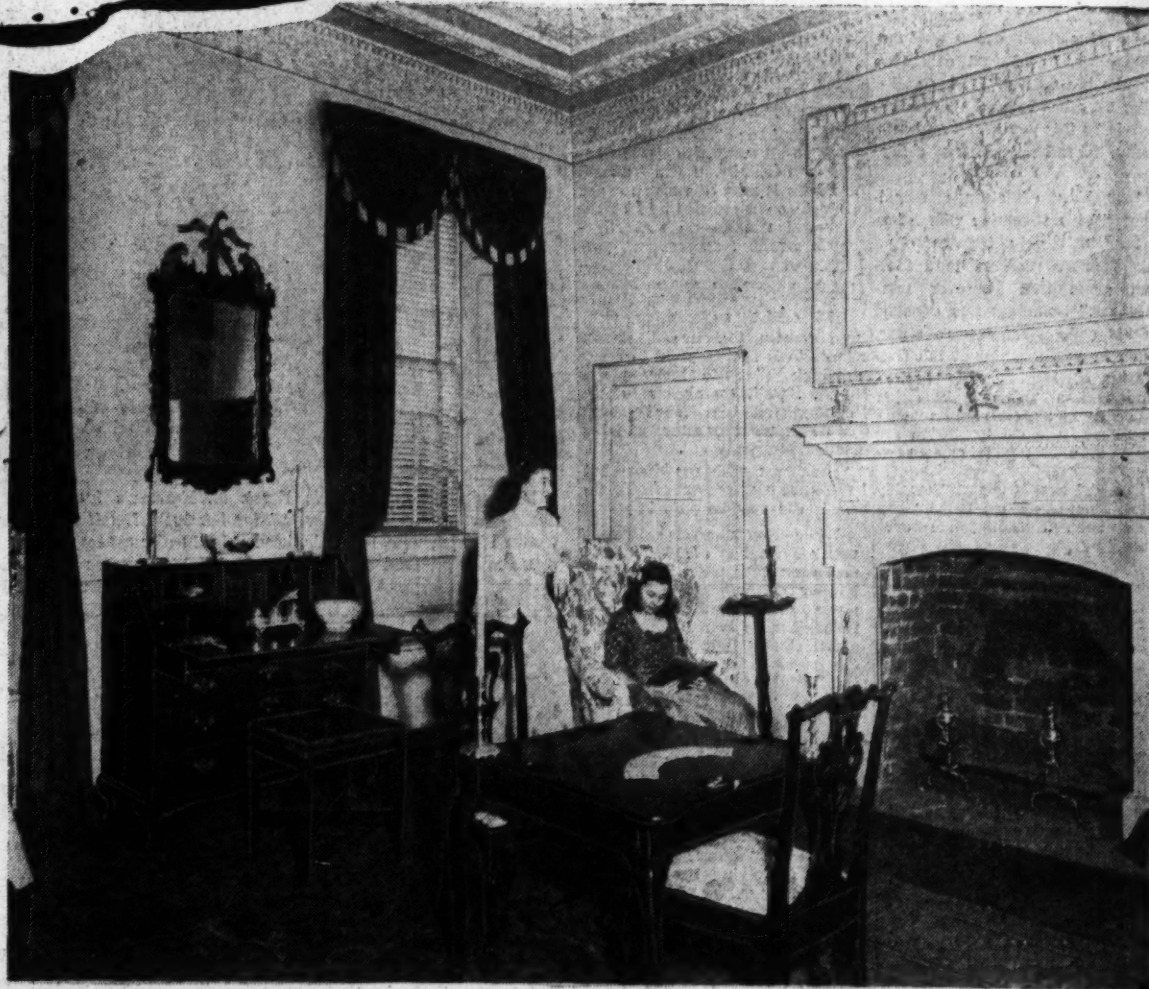
EXCERPT from the deed to Kenmore shows the original estate contained 86 acres of land and was surveyed by George Washington, February 26, 1752. Mrs. Fielding Lewis, wife of Colonel Lewis, was a sister of George Washington.



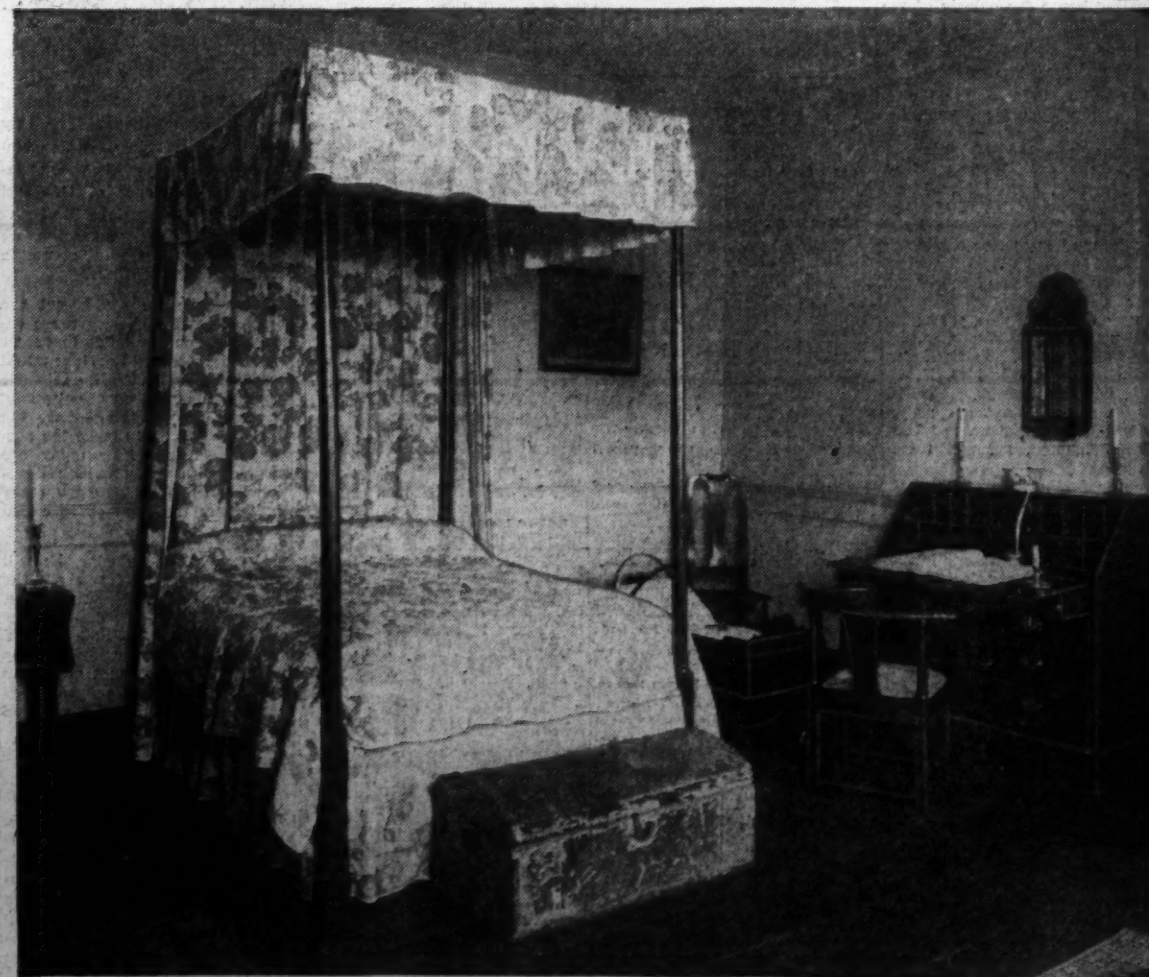
GEORGE WASHINGTON designed the famous "Aesop" fable mantle (shown above) in the drawing room at Kenmore. Actual carving of the design was done by Hessian soldiers.



STUCCOED ceiling and overmantels at Kenmore have been compared with those in the Palace of Versailles. The ceiling's intricate design was planned by the same architect who did Mount Vernon.



ALL dressed up in costumes of the period for a visit to the library in Kenmore are two descendants of the Lewis family—Betty Grymes (seen reading) and Jean Braithwaite, who stands by the chair. Desk and game table are original Washington family pieces.



BETTY WASHINGTON'S bedroom at Kenmore, home of Col. Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty, is seen above. The bed, desk and trunk belonged to Betty during her stay in the historic mansion. It was across this bed that General George Washington dropped exhausted after the Battle of Yorktown.

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

Sunday, February 16, 1947



Luck follows Representative George Smathers in his happy family life, even though the ill-omened number 13 chased him when he practiced law in Florida. Here John, 5, and Bruce, 3, get their nightly attention from daddy, before bedtime rolls around.

The Non-Superstitious Get 'Mileage' Out of It

Continued From Page 1.

not 13—but 19 months.

On February thirteenth last year Smathers came out for Congress. "And that evidently broke the spell of 13, for nothing very has loomed up since," declares this youthful Congressman, the father of two rollicking boys.

"Speaking of strange coincidences," his attractive wife interposes, "It's only because of a broken nose received in a football game that he ever married me." Smathers was engaged to his college roommate's sister, when he was a senior at the University of Florida. The broken nose and a "jilting" from his fiancée came almost simultaneously. "That's when I turned to my roommate's best girl for consolation."

The girl was Rosemary Townley (Mrs. Smathers since 1939). "And she's been consoling me ever since."

The Smathers like to play gin rummy after Bruce and John are put to bed. "If I win two out of three games, George insists

on playing me for the Championship of the District," Mrs. Smathers explains. "If he loses again we're likely to play for the championship of the Eastern Seaboard, or States East of the Mississippi—until he is finally champion of something."

"Then that ends the game."

So far, the "Mrs." is really ahead in all competition, the Congressman admits. As a reward, he thinks it might be nice to take his wife on a cruise to 13 of the Thousand Islands—on their thirtieth wedding anniversary, perhaps.

Carried a 'Buck-Eye'

THE ONLY superstition Congressman Clarence J. Brown admits to is that he used to carry a "Buckeye" as a lucky piece. No... wait, there's one other: He predicted the House would seat 54 Republicans after last fall's election.

"Luck was with me there but I shall not try to tempt fate further," is the way he puts it.

When Representative Brown was a farm boy of 10 he first met his future wife, Ethel McKinney Blanchard, age 8. "She was a round little lass who then weighed more than I did. I was a tall skinny fellow." Now the Congressman is the "round" one and weighs twice as much as his wife. "That's fate for you," he says.

The Ohio farm on which the couple met is a 300-acre site with an eight-acre lake, and a wooded peninsula nearby where they hope to build some day.

Red-headed twin grandsons are their main interest, and their reasons for flying back to Cincinnati frequently to visit the children's parents, the Robert A. Haines. Another daughter, Betty (Mrs. LeRoy M. Dearing), lives in Hollywood. The Brown's son, Clarence J. Jr., a former Navy man, is now completing his political science major at Duke University and hopes to enter politics.

Congressman Brown admits that luck is a factor to be recognized, though he gave up being superstitious long ago.



"Thirteen" is Representative Frank M. Karsten's lucky number though his secretary, Miss Eloise Baute, swears by "sevens" for her luck. Karsten, born in '13, represents Missouri's Thirteenth District, with 13 wards, headed by 13 committeemen and 13 committeewomen. The Democratic rule pictured on the desk traveled 13,000 miles from China to grace his new office, Room 133, House Office Building.

Representative Clarence J. Brown from Ohio struck a lucky number when he predicted that the House would seat 54 Republicans in this Eightieth Congress. He doesn't hold with superstitions, however, though he used to carry a "buckeye" for luck. He is shown with Mrs. Brown and pet cocker spaniel, June Imp, in their apartment at Alban Towers.

Ask Anne

Your Questions On Etiquette And Homemaking

Is it proper to send announcements of a wedding which took place at a parsonage with no guests? How soon should they be sent?

Announcements may be sent whether the wedding is small or large. They should be sent as soon after the wedding as possible, the same day if you can manage.

I have a white formal that I would like to dye a dark color. The label in the dress said the material is rayon but it looks like taffeta so it may be a mixture. Will you suggest the best method of dyeing the dress, either the instant method or boiling, or should I chance it at all?

M. L. L.

The dress can be dyed or tinted successfully if you use one of the new all-purpose dyes. Follow directions on the package carefully. You'll need a large vessel to do the job in order to get the color evenly distributed. For that reason you might prefer to have a professional do the job for you.

My aluminum pans are very dark inside from constantly boiling water in them. Is there any way to bring them back to their original color? My husband has a maroon woolen sweater in which dye does not seem fast. Can this dye be fixed in a sweater several years old?

V. A. M.

The film on aluminum often can be removed by boiling a cream of tartar solution in them (2 teaspoons cream of tartar to each quart of water) or by cooking an acid food such as tomatoes or rhubarb in them. Steel wool or steel wool pads impregnated with a special soap also may be used.

Usually excess dye will come out of sweaters if they're carefully washed. If this remedy doesn't work you'll just have to assume that the dye job originally was a poor one and there's nothing you can do.

Please inform me what to do to remove rust from metal parts of an old sewing machine.

W. D. C.

There's a new rust remover on the market that will do the job. You'll be glad to know there's also a rust preventer that can be applied after the rust has been removed.

Or you can mix up a solution at home. Cover the rusted areas with a saturated solution of ammonium-citrate, leave for an hour or two and rub rust off with a wire brush or steel wool. Or combine one cup of lye, a half cup of washing soda, one quart of water and half teaspoonful of potassium permanganate. Soak and scrub as with the other solution.

Anne answers questions on etiquette and homemaking through her column only. Address Ask Anne, Room 403, The Washington Post, Washington 4, D. C.

Household Hints

Don't put fine linens or lingerie through the wringer.

A hard pencil eraser will remove paint or varnish from window glass.

A discarded wire hair brush comes in handy to remove hair and dirt from the brush of the carpet sweeper and the dry mop.

Mattings may not show it but it gets just as soiled as any other coloring covering. It will be greatly improved if hung over the clothesline on a clear day and thoroughly washed with the hose.

TRICKS FOR TEENS

By Nancy Pepper

You Can't Kill Kilroy!

You can't keep him out of this column, either, any more than you can keep him off the blackboards at school. Here are the latest reports about this one-man invasion.

KILROY FASHIONS—We told you about the little cotton dress with "Kilroy Was Here" embroidered all around the skirt. Now, there's a big fad for white headscarfs on which the fatal slogan is imprinted and for dog tag bracelets on which it is written in several languages. You spell "Kilroy" the same in any tongue.

KILROY COUPLETS—The answer to write under "Today my heart was full of joy, 'cos I was here before Kilroy" is "Sorry to spoil your little joke; I was here but my pencil broke."

KILROY KAPERS—Practically every high school is planning at least one Kilroy Hop. Decorations are easy. Just those three little words scrawled everywhere.

KILROY GAG—The latest one is a question-and-answer gem. The question is "Who is Sylvia?" The answer is "Kilroy's Sister." Sat's a Thoke, Jon—Sat's a Thoke.

Yours for the Asking

Maybe you can't tell a book by its cover, but you can guess what kind of a party it's going to be by the invitation. If it's just one of those straightforward, "Come to the party" jobs, you can expect the usual. But, if it's any of these bids with a bang, anything can happen. And it usually does!

IN THE BAG—A brown paper bag, tied with a gay ribbon to which is attached your name, is delivered mysteriously to your house or shoved into your locker. On opening it, you find lots of little pieces of paper, folded tightly. On each is written another fact about the party; where, what, when—and even "why." On one piece is a number with instructions that you bring it to the party in order to match up with your partner. Sounds like a Big Deal. Wish we could crash!

COLOR BLIND—A little ribbon bow on your invitation establishes your color for the evening. You are instructed to wear the bow in your hair; your partner is told to wear a tie of the same color. Unless you're Color Blind, you should have no trouble finding him.

FORMAL FUN—Your hostess has cut out photos of teen agers in lush formals (could be from CALLING ALL GIRLS) and pasted them on the invitation to indicate that you're to be a Teen Queen for a night. Even the simplest evening becomes an Enchanted Ball when you swish around in something floor length and floaty.

GHOST WRITING—Write your invitations invisibly with lemon juice and send along instructions to apply a hot iron to the paper. It's Counterspy Stuff!

No Rhyme—No Reason

Roses are Red,
Violets are Blue,
Orchids are Ten Bucks;
Would Dandelions Do?

Rub-a-dub-dub,
Three men in a tub;
How unsanitary.

I'm a port,
And I don't know it.
But my feet show it—
They're Longfellow's.

Well, as the cannibal said, as he gnawed on the two old maids—"Leftovers again!"

GEMS FOR JILLS

You've been saving up for some new jewelry, but you don't know what to look for. That's where we come in. The only difference between us and Santa Claus is that he does it the hard way—down the chimney.

WISH ON A STAR—In fact, wish for three of them in gold metal and in assorted sizes. Then scatter them on your blouse, your sweater, your hat, your gloves—or what have you? And be sure you're wearing stars in your eyes to match!

LOCKET LURE—Hang an antique-looking locket on a black ribbon and wear around your neck with your plain neckline white blouse. You can get one at Ye Olde Antique Shoppe, otherwise known as the Five-and-Dime.

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE—The latest pins are in the shape of jumbo safeties. There's one with a solid top on which you have your initials engraved; there's another that has the top carved in a masquerade design and comes in a pair of Tragedy and Comedy. Smart on your ascot scarf under your new suit.

TWO-IN-ONE CHATELAINES—Here's something giddy in gadgets—two pins, connected by a chain, that can be fitted one into the other or worn as a chataleine. For instance, one is a large, high hat with a little rabbit. Wear it as a chataleine, or as a rabbit in a hat. Another is an Indian squaw and a papoose; a third is a mama kangaroo with her baby. At least you'll have something to play with if your date turns out to be S. F. H. (Strictly from Hunger).

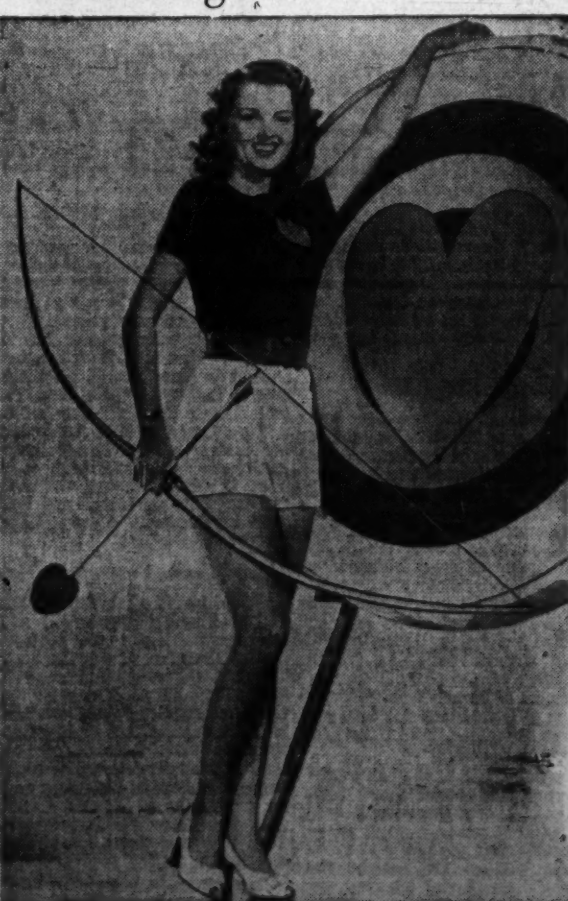
Free For All

We collect all sorts of teen age trivia in this column—just to keep you O. T. B. (Which in Jaberwocky means "On the Beam"). Here are the latest reports from our bargain broussing committee. File them away under "Utter Clutter," if you like.

PAINTED TO ORDER—Lots of stores are offering to paint up your Blue Jeans free (providing you buy the jeans from them in the first place). They've hired talented teen agers to wield the brushes and they'll give you anything you want from Lena the Hyena to Your Father's moustache.

(Released by the Associated Newspapers)

For Building Curves



There is no better exercise than archery for straightening shoulders and building lovely curves. Here is Lillian Wenz, curvaceous movie starlet, making a heart her target.

Kenmore

Continued From Page 1.

bread made from Mary Washington's original recipe. At regular intervals hospitalized soldiers from nearby camps were served Southern fried chicken dinners there. Also, a number of weddings and informal receptions for servicemen and their brides took place in the historic mansion.

In the War of 1812, Kenmore, then in the hands of the Gordon family, supplied salt for the weapons of war. During the War Between the States, the mansion was used as a hospital by both Union and Confederate armies. And during World War I, it was a boarding house for officers of the Fifth Marines stationed in Quantico.

Managed by Trustees

As provided in its charter, the affairs of the Kenmore Association are managed by a board of seven trustees, including Mrs. W. D. Duke, George A. Ball, Alvin T. Rowe, Mrs. W. A. Ball, Mrs. Hansford Wallace, Mrs. W. S. Chesley, Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield and Mrs. Edmund Burke, ex officio.

Mrs. Crowninshield is president as well as a member of the board. Other officers include Mrs. C. O'Connor Goodrick, vice president; Mrs. Thomas H. Tallaferro, second vice president; Mrs. Robert Adams, third vice president; Mrs. H. H. Smith, national secretary; Mrs. H. I. Brock, recording secretary; Mrs. Marshall King, registrar; and Mrs. Kusner Bauman, national treasurer.

For the furtherance of its aims, the association has created a board of regents as a permanent, self-perpetuating body. It is composed of a regent from every State in the Union, and the regents elect one of their number as chairman. Mrs. Edmund Burke Ball of Alexandria now heads the board of regents. In addition, there are seven vice regents and an advisory board of experts.

Careful Catering

Plan your dinners so they even themselves in value, quantity and quality. The night you are having a roast is the time to have a light dessert of stewed or fresh fruit. The nights the leftovers appear are the nights for the more elaborate dessert or salad. If the dinner is of a heavy nature never follow it with a rich pie or pudding. On the other hand, the fish dinner may have a more filling dessert. Whenever you feel something is needed to complete the meal, decide on a salad bowl, and give added vitamin in the extra touch. You will equalize your entire week's menu if you keep these things in mind.

On the Club Front...

TODAY
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 10 a. m.
Washington Post Hotel, 4000 Harvard
rd., 11 a. m.
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., Studio.
BPA, Finance Committee—10 a. m.,
Women's City Club.
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 11 a. m.
Lawn, 1235 19th st. n.w.
National League of American Pen Women—
11 a. m., 3703 Bangor st. n.e.

TUESDAY
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., Studio.
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 10 a. m.
Lawn, 1235 19th st. n.w.
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., 3703 Bangor st. n.e.

WEDNESDAY
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., Studio.
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 10 a. m.
Lawn, 1235 19th st. n.w.
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., 3703 Bangor st. n.e.

THURSDAY
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., Studio.
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 10 a. m.
Lawn, 1235 19th st. n.w.
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., 3703 Bangor st. n.e.

FRIDAY
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., Studio.
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 10 a. m.
Lawn, 1235 19th st. n.w.
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., 3703 Bangor st. n.e.

SATURDAY
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., Studio.
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 10 a. m.
Lawn, 1235 19th st. n.w.
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., 3703 Bangor st. n.e.

SUNDAY
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., Studio.
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 10 a. m.
Lawn, 1235 19th st. n.w.
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., 3703 Bangor st. n.e.

MONDAY
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., Studio.
CDA, Court 212—Continued, 10 a. m.
Lawn, 1235 19th st. n.w.
National League of American Pen Women—
10 a. m., 3703 Bangor st. n.e.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Following Heavy Air Attack, Troops Took Over Japanese Island and Found No Mental Casualties Amongst the Inhabitants; Why?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: This is not a problem letter, but the subject matter may be of interest to your readers. During the war, one of the Japanese islands we captured had been previously subjected to one of the heaviest air bombardments of all time.

When we took over, we found not a single case of emotional crack-up among the inhabitants. This surprised the ordinary imperturbable psychologists; and after investigation they ascribed the

mental stability of these people to a folk custom used in caring for young children.

Children born on this island spend their first three years very close to the mother. The child is constantly at his mother's side during these years and, in fact, is breast suckled for the first three years.

Is There Lesson Here for Others?

IN THE LIGHT of the alarming amount of emotional instability currently discernible in this country's population, and in view of increased disturbance of this sort almost sure to overtake the rising generation, don't you think we might take profit from the example of these island mothers?

I am sure we could; but the proposition immediately poses an other question. Assuming that more closely devoted child nurture would breed emotional stability into our population, how many of our young mothers—do you think—have the intrinsic capacity to make the necessary sacrifice? How many are imbued with the requisite devotional sense of duty? How many could pass that test of love and patience?

If you ask the doctor, he will say, "Not many." If you ask the clergyman, he will sadly admit, "Not many." And if you asked the psychologist, I think in truth he'd have to answer, "Very few." Since you are a good student of human nature, consequently a good psychologist, I'd like your reaction on this contribution.

W. K.

Infants' Rights Gain Recognition

DEAR W. K.: I am glad to publish this contribution and call your attention to Dr. Margaret Ribble's book, "The Rights of Infants," published in 1943 by the Columbia University Press and now in its seventh printing, which impressively documents the point you make, namely: that close fond mothering in infancy is indispensable to the development of mental stability.

Dr. Ribble's report grew out of painstaking research and substan-

tial experience in working with infants and young children. After receiving her M. D. from Cornell and engaging in private practice in pediatrics and general medicine—for several years, she was with the staff of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for two years. Then later she studied for three years in Vienna before returning to private practice.

Dr. Ribble's book is a vindication of the immortal mother instinct which held in favor of feeding babies when they're hungry, soothing them to sleep with lullabies, plucking them from the cradle for a little visit now and again during the day, and generally showing warm-hearted interest in their existence.

Father Is Power Behind the Throne

ALSO, in the same vein,—and relevant to your contribution—is an article by Weston La Barre in the November, 1946, issue of "Psychiatry," a journal regularly published by the William Alanson White Foundation. This article, entitled "Some Observations on Character Structure in the Orient," remarks the indestructible cheerfulness, inexpressible dignity and self-identity of the Chinese, qualities which the author attributes to the completely close relationship between mother and child in the latter's earliest years.

Hence I think you've done our readers a service in touching on this better-informed trend of thinking about child care—which is fast ushering out the latter-day theory held by obstetricians and nurses as recently as a few years ago, that a baby should be treated impersonally and kept on schedule for his own good.

As for your opinion of mothers, I think you're too cynical. In general, women are disposed to make any sacrifice on behalf of their young; and according to Dr. Ribble, the husband and father is the real power behind the throne in family life. Her findings indicate that a mother's success in motherhood depends in large measure on the man's performance.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Shirley's Sure of Her John's Movie Success

By Ralph Dighton

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 15 (AP)—Shirley Temple believes her husband, not she, will be the big money maker in her family before too long.

"He's a natural," confides Shirley. "That's why I married him. That and a couple of other reasons."

Tall, handsome John Agar has been under contract to David O. Selznick (Shirley's studio) more than a year. He hasn't made a picture, but his options are picked up regularly.

No Resting on Laurels

"He's being groomed for something special," whispers Shirley. Her enthusiasm may be a little tinged. But these are the facts: Jack isn't resting on Shirley's laurels.

He works hard. He is taking a thorough course in dramatics. Selznick doesn't consider anyone until his coaches have pronounced him ready.

Agar, 26, looks like good stuff. Frank and sincere, he may hit the top. If he doesn't it won't be Shirley's fault.

But where does that leave Shirley? The future of "Little Miss Marker" isn't worrying her half so much as it does other people.

"I'll do whatever the studio tells me to do," she recites like a good trouper.

"We're living on Jack's salary now," she insists and apparently believes it. Jack won't talk about his salary. Neither will Shirley. But a typical Hollywood salary for such work would range from \$150 to \$175 a week.

The only item that doesn't come out of Jack's salary, Shirley says, is her

clothes. "I had a little trouble making him understand I couldn't expect him to pay for my business equipment."

Shirley and Jack recently moved into an English cottage on the Temple estate— which Shirley's father bought with her earnings. It was built four years ago for Shirley to entertain guests.

All Satisfied But Mom

Today it's charming, furnished in French provincial style.

Shirley and Jack now own the cottage and 2 acres. The Temple mansion is on the other half and so is the swimming pool. "But mother and dad don't mind," says Shirley, "if we use it."

An outsider couldn't have bought the house and two acres for \$100,000. But Jack swung the deal.

Shirley explains that they did it from

earnings and "a little legacy" that Jack's father left him when he died, when Jack was about 14.

The only person who isn't completely satisfied with current conditions is Mrs. Temple. Her role now is that of a fond mother, nothing more. "Shirley's at home in this crazy world," she observes. "The prestige that would frighten an average child, she takes as commonplace. She's very mature, in some ways."

And immature in others—despite \$200 frocks and high-heeled pumps. Shirley reminds you of the little girl down the block.

In another setting one would never think of her as prime movie material—not until you've looked into her eyes and sense that all this chit-chat is just another role to a kid who's never grown up: because, in a way, she always has been an adult.



LITTLE MISS MARKER
... this was in 1934

Including 'Open the Door, Harry'? Fadiman Finds Arnall Has Song in His Soul

By John Crosby

"INFORMATION, Please" has become almost a required hurdle for any man with his eye on the Presidency. Among aspirants who have faced Clifton Fadiman (10:30 p. m., Wednesdays, WTOP) are the late Wendell L. Willkie, Harold E. Stassen and, recently, the former Governor of Georgia, Ellis Arnall. Arnall is not yet an avowed candidate but is making noises which sound suspiciously like it.

All three did extraordinarily well. A politician is expected to know politics, legislation and history. But all three not only handled the easy pitches but succeeded in hitting a number of curved balls intended for the regulars, John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams.

Arnall, with a pleasant drawl and more than his share of charm, knew, among other things, that "Give, oh give me back my heart" came from Lord Byron's "Maid of Athens." He also was surprisingly learned on popular songs, the works of O. Henry and Thomas Moore. He quoted at length from Robert Burns, knew the goddess who gave her name to breakfast foods (Ceres) and corrected Adams on the impeachment of President Johnson.

Willkie 'Ball of Fire'

He was reaching for more questions when Fadiman pleaded with him to give the regulars a chance. Arnall, incidentally, brought down the house when someone called him Governor. "Former Governor, dammit," he muttered. "Watch your language," said Adams. "Former Governor—alas!"

The late Wendell Willkie also was a ball of fire. He was a dead shot on history. Among his odd pieces of information were Stephen A. Douglas' middle name (Arnold), the first amendment, the first commitment of the Atlantic Charter, the first of Wilson's Fourteen Points, the personal names of all the Soong sisters. He proved lamentably ignorant of nursery rhymes, geometry and Shakespeare, but knew Dr. Thomas Arnold was the father of Matthew Arnold and that Whackford Squeers was the teacher in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Maybe Too Candid?

Stassen knew farming, politics, foreign affairs and history. He recognized: "This above all; to thine own self be true," as part of Polonius' speech in "Hamlet" and quoted from Chaucer. He knows more about Chaucer than almost anyone except an English professor, the Bible and Keats. "Information, Please," provides a far more intimate picture of a candidate than campaign speeches. In fact, it offers such a candid glimpse that some politicians are suspected of avoiding it. Among those who have declined to appear are Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Robert A. Taft and Senator Arthur Vandenberg. All, I hasten to add, had very good excuses, and there is no reason to suppose they would not do just as well as Arnall, Stassen and Willkie.



GEORGIA'S ELLIS ARNALL
... "dammit" won't do, alas

A Shy Einstein Saved Europe From A-Bomb

By Bob Considine

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (INS)—Nuclear physicists who worked as technical advisers on MGM's A-bomb picture, "The Beginning or the End," tell an interesting story about Prof. Albert Einstein, whose celebrated theory is proved by the bomb.

Einstein's shyness and abhorrence of war may have held up work on the A-bomb for months. It had been completed in April or early May of 1945, instead of July, it would have been dropped on Berlin.

Several awe-struck physicists called on Einstein in July, 1939, to tell him crude tests of certain German discoveries indicated uranium atoms could be split. They wanted to make this known to the Government through Einstein.

Einstein was immediately attentive, for he had just received a letter from Europe telling him Hitler had stopped all exports of uranium.

The scientists urged Einstein to go to Washington and see President Roosevelt, but he protested that Roosevelt might not know him! He agreed, finally, to send a letter—by hand.

The bearer of the letter, Alexander Sachs, a New York economist, was not able to get an appointment with Roosevelt until October, 1939. Einstein, of course, could have had an immediate audience. FDR, deeply impressed with the letter, remarked he had always wanted Einstein's autograph.

Later, when work began, Einstein was approached and offered a position. He declined because of pacifist principles.

Broadway's Stars Shine Over Mexico

By Jack O'Brian

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—While no one quite expects it to supplant bullfighting as the main national entertainment enthusiasm, the legitimate stage is expected to have a successful season in Mexico City this year, with stars and vehicles which would attractively augment any city's theater program, even New York's.

Gertrude Lawrence, in the admirable revival of "Pygmalion," already has been seen South of the Border, and other productions are in a definite program being formulated by the management of Mexico City's Irish Theater.

Planned for February and March presentation are Dame May Whitty in "Night Must Fall," Henry Fonda in "Our Town," Boris Karloff in "On Borrowed Time" and Margo in "The World We Make."

Eleanor Goldsmith, 24, who did the extremely smart designs for "Finian's Rainbow," comes of her stage aspirations naturally, her mom being a member of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera.

Need New Treasurer

"Finian's Rainbow" is such a hit the 46th Street Theater has had to enlarge its box office and add another treasurer. Advance sale is well beyond \$300,000.

"The Iceman Cometh" is Eugene O'Neill's ninth play to get by the 100 performance mark. O'Neill's longest-running drama was "Strange Interlude," with 426 performances, ranging down to an even 100 for "Different." Howard Hughes signed Donald Buka, sometime Broadway actor, to a unique seven-year pact in the optimistic belief that he will cause feminine whistles in about equal proportion to the male reaction to Jane Russell's attractions.

The contract calls for a picture a year to be finished in three months, leaving stage-struck Buka free for nine months annually of Broadway or touring appearances. . . his previous film was as Bette Davis' teen age son in "Watch on the Rhine." He is a protégé of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

Try Audience Poll

Ann Crowley, 16-year-old youngster who stepped from the singing chorus into the lead of "Oklahoma," has been graduated from Julia Richman High School, which she attended while making eight performances a week in the fabulous Theater Guild musical.

The Playwrights' Co. is trying a poll of the audience at "Joan of Lorraine" and "Street Scene" to determine what proportion of theater audiences are out-of-towners, what factors most influence attendance and the statistical relationship within the group polled between movie and stage patronage, as well as preferences to curtain times.

The organization points out that the theater is one of the few businesses never to have taken full advantage of modern research methods.



SHIRLEY AND HER 26-YEAR-OLD HUSBAND JOHN G. AGAR IN THEIR OWN "COTTAGE"
... "We're living on his salary," says Shirley ... and believes it

'Huckster' Gable Sure To Sell Gardner

Ava's on Way as 'Miss Hot Shot'

By Louella Parsons

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 15.—I've said it before and I'm saying it again—Ava Gardner will be Miss Hot Shot of 1947. That girl is zooming and booming since "The Killers." "The Hucksters," with Clark Gable, won't hurt either. Now she's signed to play in "Singapore," with Fred McMurray. "Singapore" is an original by Seton I. Miller, a modern super-dramatic melodrama with all stops out.



AVA GARDNER

THE pretty red-haired cigar girl at the Mocambo, Barbara Powers, is being tested for a role at Warners.

Eleanor Powell, who has been out of the professional swim for so long, is on her way to Buffalo to break in her act at a night club there before opening at the Chez Paree in Chicago.

There's a rumor that Ken Murray is taking his "Blackout" shows to Broadway. He has

made three or four million dollars with them in Hollywood.

Elsa Lancaster has stepped out of Sam Goldwyn's picture, "The Bishop's Wife," because she wants to do the screwy artist in "The Big Clock" at Paramount instead. It's a whimsy-poo role if there ever was one and besides her husband, Charles Laughton, is in the same picture.

As congenial as the Laughtons are, it has been made clear to the studio that they like their working arrangements distinct and separate. The Laughtons believe that when they don the make-up they're just a couple of good actors and the husband and wife routine is parked until they're at home.

Laraine's in a Rush

LATEST European beauty to say "Oui," to a Hollywood contract is Corinne Calvet, French motion picture actress, very well known in her own country. She reports to Paramount the latter part of March. Just what her first Hollywood picture is depends on how well she speaks English.

Spencer Tracy is reducing via the tennis court. He has been playing a snappy game at the Palm Springs Racket Club practically every day.

Martha O'Driscoll, who has been stymied in every attempt she made the last two years to get a divorce from her husband, Robert Adams, will try again. She has offered to let him get the divorce, but he refuses.

Laraine Day has asked RKO to shoot all her scenes in "Tycoon" first so she can get out of town to join Leo Durocher as soon as possible. Agnes Moorehead's memoirs will be published by Little-Brown & Co.

George, Gracie Celebrate 15 Silly Seasons

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 15 (AP)—George Burns and Gracie Allen, who started in radio when it was little more than vaudeville wired for sound, will celebrate their 15th anniversary "on the air" Thursday (8:30 p. m., WRCN-B.C., with Al Johnson as guest).

In all those years their one-time vaudeville act has undergone only one serious revision—when George and Gracie decided their act would be better if they were married on the radio, too.

Met in Vaudeville

"We were living in sin for 12 years—on the air," George says, "although people knew we lived together in real life. So we made it legal."

Actually George and Gracie have been married 20 years. They met two years before that when their vaudeville acts bumped into each other. They have two adopted children, Sandra, 12, and Ronnie, 11.

Their radio marriage followed Gracie's failure to win the presidency. As George explains, "We hit a low spot after the presidential gag and had to do something."

Change Saved 'Em

"People were getting tired of zany stunts. Gracie changed from a screwball to the 'little woman,' who was really smart but got her way by playing dumb."

"I used to listen to her crazy ideas for a while, then shout: 'Oh, quit, Gracie! But you can't yell that to your wife.'"

"But, George," interrupts Gracie, "You do..."

"Well, anyhow," snaps George, "You can't do it on the radio." The Burns live in a beautiful home with butler, maids, swimming pool—they've come a long way since they got their break on Guy Lombardo's program.

From that \$1000-a-week start, they rose to a peak of \$17,750.

Simple Profundity

New Sartre Book Proves Real Theater

By Richard L. Coe

THIS week's most interesting event in the drama world is the publication of a book.

Jean-Paul Sartre's "No Exit" and "The Flies" are being brought out in one volume Thursday by Alfred A. Knopf.

The book is \$2.50 worth of vicarious, stimulating playing.

Though Sartre is best known as the prophet of Existentialism, that intricate simple philosophy which has so excited the French, his first book to be published in this country also reveals him as a master of theatrical technique.

"No Exit" had a brief New York run. "The Flies" has not been produced in this country and there is doubt it will be. Both, however, have been enormously successful in Paris.

Such extremes of failure and success lie deep in the national characteristics of the two countries. "Ask an American to do a thing," a Frenchman once said, "and he will do it and he will be able to tell you how he does it. But he cannot tell you why."

Ours is a nation of active doers, not taken to abstruse reasoning. The French are theorists and take to ideas with a vehemence which in the flow of time has directed history. Those differences of approach are the reason why one cannot expect these plays, theatrically effective though they are, to achieve a popular success in this country. For all that, they are brilliantly good "theater."

Their Torment of Mind "No Exit" tells of three people in hell, a torment not of fire and brimstone but of the mind. The scene is a decorative living room in which tears may not flow and sleep is impossible. The three are together for eternity.

They have not known each other on earth. The man is a French journalist who thought he was a pacifist until he realized he had run away from military service because he was a coward. One woman is a Lesbian who destroyed two people with her bitter selfishness. The second woman is a sensualist who had killed her illegitimate child and thereby destroyed the baby's father. Each is the others' torturer.

"It's obvious what they're after," says one of them, "an economy of manpower—or devil power, if you prefer. The same idea as in the cafeteria, where customers serve themselves." The situation is unfolded to them and the audience with dramatic effect that continually rises and falls.

The man asks: "Can one possibly be a coward when one's deliberately courted danger at every turn? And can one judge a life by a single action?"

"Why not?" the Lesbian replies. "For 30 years you dreamt you were a hero and condoned a thousand petty lapses—because a hero can do no wrong. An easy method obviously."

Acts, Not Dreams

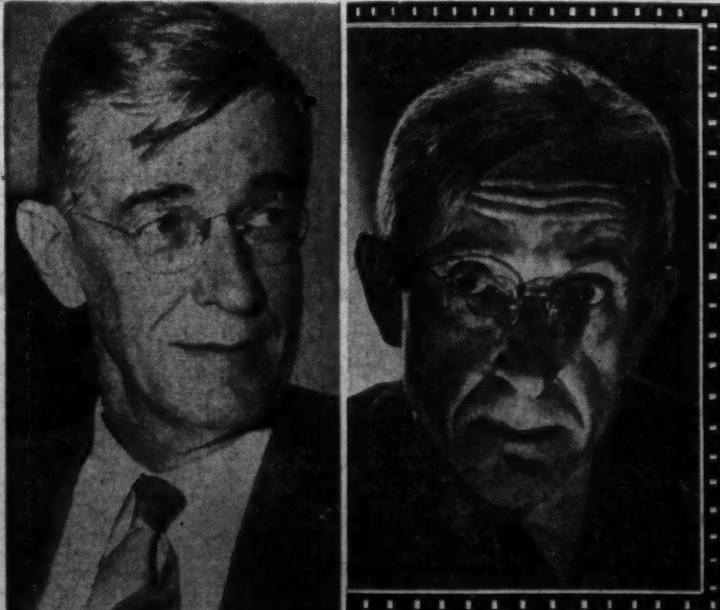
"I dreamt you say," he replies. "It was no dream. When I chose the hardest path, I made my choice deliberately. A man is what he wills himself to be."

"I died too soon. I wasn't allowed time to do my deeds."

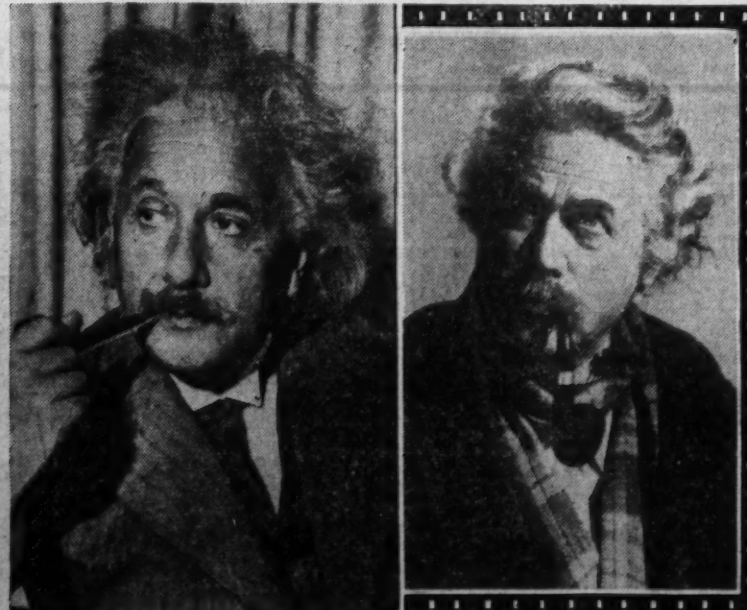
"Prove it," she demands, "prove it was no dream. It's what one does and nothing else that shows the stuff one's made of. . . . One always dies too soon—or too late. And yet one's whole life is complete at that moment, with a line drawn neatly under it, ready for the

Continued on Page 7, Column 7.

You'll Have to Have a Program to Tell Scientist From Actor in New Atom Film



CAPITAL'S DR. VANNEVAR BUSH ... IS PORTRAYED BY JONATHAN HALE
... Research Chief appears in movie, "The Beginning or the End"



THE FAMOUS DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN ... IS PLAYED BY LUDWIG STOSSEL
... Loew's Palace gets global premiere Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.



YOUNG DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER ... IS HUME CRONYN IN THE MOVIE
... public can see work he did at Los Alamos Thursday at Palace

Six Concerts Today Open Gala Musical Week

Pinza Heads Parade Of Prominent Artists Scheduled in Capital



ONE of the busiest weeks of the musical season opens today with six concerts. Elio Pinza, great singing actor, will appear at 4 p. m. in Constitution Hall under auspices of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey, assisted at the piano by Giber King.

This afternoon, too, Van Lier Lanning will direct Arlington Civic Symphony Orchestra in a children's concert in Washington-Lee auditorium at 2:30 p. m., and a young people's concert at 4 p. m. Both are planned around "Instruments of the Orchestra" with slides from Ernest Schelling collection.

The YWCA Sunday Music Hour at 4:30 p. m. will present Rilla Rowe, mezzo-soprano, and Erma Higgins Looper, pianist.

Howard Event Set

A recital will be given at Phillips Memorial Gallery at 5 p. m. by the Howard University a cappella choir, Warner Lawson directing.

Constance Keene, prize-winning pianist, will be heard at National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.

Prof. A. W. Binder, pianist-composer-conductor and professor in the Jewish Institute of Religion, will be heard at the Jewish Community Center at 8:30 p. m. today.

Tomorrow at 8:30 p. m.

Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore" will drop anchor in Constitution Hall. This Baltimore Civic Opera production will star John Charles Thomas.

Fourth recital in Howard University's concert series will be given by Helen Penn, soprano, tomorrow evening in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel.

Prudence J. Thomas, soprano, and Beatrice D. Holland, contralto, assisted by Edna L. Freund at the piano, will be heard at 8:30 p. m. in the Tuesday evening series at the YMCA.

Martha Graham and her Modern Dance Group also will present four dance dramas in Constitution Hall at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday under C. C. Appel.

Segovia Scheduled

Andres Segovia, who has restored the guitar to its classic place, will give a recital in Shoreham Hotel Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. under auspices of Chamber Music Guild.

Irène Manning, screen and radio star, who was to have made her debut in Constitution Hall at 8:30 p. m. Wednesday, will not be able to appear because of illness.

Jascha Heifetz will be soloist in the Brahms Concerto for violin and orchestra when Baltimore Symphony Orchestra plays in Constitution Hall Thursday at 8:30 p. m.

After an absence of three years, London String Quartet will present a concert in the Library of Congress Friday.

The first Washington appearance of Tila and John Montes, Argentine pianists, will take place next Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at the Pan American Union under the patronage of the Ambassador of Argentina and Senora de Iwanisewich and by card only.

Emil Maestre, Cuban violinist with the National Symphony, will be heard at Pan American Union February 27 with Senorita Adelita Hernandez, concert pianist, under the sponsorship of Ambassador of Cuba Dr. Guillermo Beit.

Washington Opera Guild, Inc., having completed auditions of 160 from the metropolitan area, has selected seven for a concert at the Mayflower Hotel Thursday at 8:30 p. m. They are Marie Handy, lyric soprano; Kenneth Grafton, bass; Ramona Nevros, lyric soprano; Robert Hoffman, tenor; Ernest Sult, ballad singer; Mary Abdill and Diana Wilder, dramatic sopranos.

"American Rhapsody" by Belle Fenton, ASCAP, of Washington, will be given its local premiere by the United States Marine Band, under Capt. William S. Santelmann Wednesday at 8:15 at the barracks.

Arts Benefit, Forum Vary Club Programs

Elena de Sayn, violinist, and Miksa Merson, pianist, will give a premiere to Nikolai Medtner's Sonata B major, op. 21, Friday at 8:30 p. m. at the Arts Club to benefit the charity fund of the American Society of Music and Fine Arts. John Powell's Sonata Virginesque, op. 7, and Cesar Franck's Sonata in A major also are programmed.

Pianist Fogel Here

Pianist Helen Fogel, who played in Carnegie Hall at 9, won a four-year scholarship at Juilliard and followed with study under Artur Schnabel at Lake Como, Italy, will be heard in a recital at Phillips Memorial Gallery tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. She has been heard frequently on the radio.

Richard Bales, composer-conductor and musical director, National Symphony Forum Friday at 8:30 p. m. (changed date). Helen McGraw, pianist, will play the Ross Lee Finney fourth sonata. Meetings are held at Phillips Memorial Gallery, are open to the public.

The United States Navy band will be heard at 8:30 p. m. Friday at the Departmental Auditorium. Fred D. Hinger will be marimba soloist.

Other Programs Set

The second and last reciprocity program of Friday Morning Music Club is scheduled at 11:30 a. m. in Barker Hall. Guest artists from Baltimore Music Club will be Dorothy Goodman, mezzo soprano, and Frederick Griestinger, pianist.

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THE METROPOLITAN'S LAURITZ MELCHIOR ... will sing in Capital Monday, February 24

The Record Player Piatigorsky's Dvorak Falters Beside Casals'

By Paul Hume

DVORAK: Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra. Gregor Piatigorsky with the Philadelphia Orchestra, directed by Eugene Ormandy. Columbia 658. \$5.85.

Here is Columbia's first recording of the great cello concerto of Antonin Dvorak, which brings to records the interpretation of one of the outstanding cellists of our day. Previously Pablo Casals, Emanuel Feuermann and Gaspar Cassado waxed the music, but only the great Casals' version is available in this country.

Piatigorsky is a man of tremendous ability and his playing of this work in Washington in December was a memorable occasion.

In tone and phrasing he fulfilled every noble requirement of one of Dvorak's truly towering achievements. But placed against the Victor recording by Casals, who is accompanied by the London Philharmonic Orchestra under George Szell, I would unhesitatingly choose the latter.

A spaciousness of phrasing and a profound sense of style, in a great recording, surpass every feature of the new Columbia album except in the matter of age. And the older version is entirely acceptable, being one of recorded literature's outstanding successes.

HAYDN: Quartet in G Minor. Budapest String Quartet. Columbia X-274. \$2.85. One of the later Haydn quartets (Opus 74, No. 3) known as the "Horsemen," this is an unusually beautiful work and one to which the Budapest Quartet is well suited, with its tendency toward overbrilliance in the first violin, for the Haydn quartets are sometimes virtuoso pieces for the first fiddler, and Roissmann meets the test easily.

The ensemble is beautifully recorded, but surfaces, so important in chamber works, are not as quiet as Columbia's fine standard of recent months.

MOUSSORGSKY: Night on Bald Mountain. Pittsburgh Symphony under Fritz Reiner. Columbia 12470-D. \$1.05. In the category of orchestra tone-poems, Moussorgsky's fantasy, of which we have needed a good rerecording, ranks high for the mood achieved by the composer. Demanding brilliance in the entire orchestra, it is stunningly played by the Pittsburgh ensemble and finds Reiner a fiery proponent of its exciting passages. The engineering and surfaces are excellent.

FOLK SONGS AND BALLADS. Susan Reed, with Irish harp and string accompaniment. Victor 1086. \$3.

Now starring in "Cafe Society," Susan Reed is one of our best folk singers. With a family and geographic background, perfectly designed to give her both tradition

and wide repertoire in the field, she does a spell-binding job on such songs as "Venezuela," the Ballad of Barbara Allen, "My Love Is Like a Red, Red Rose" and seven others.

Playing her own accompaniment alternately on Irish harp and other, she represents perfection in the art of recording. Don't miss the quiet way she touches up "Molly Malone," either.

The engineering is good, but surfaces are not quite enough for so restrained an art.

BRAMHMS: Piano Concerto No. 1 in D Minor. Rudolf Serkin, pianist, with Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra directed by Fritz Reiner. Columbia 652. \$6.85. Serkin is a perfect pianist for Brahms and Reiner a conductor well-suited by temperament and in his handling of an orchestra to accompany this concerto. That the present recording is a disappointment is therefore rather hard to explain but somehow the whole set seems to lack fire and drive. The piano tone is listless, through no fault of the soloist and piano poorly achieved, to the detriment of the rich instrumental textures secured in the early score. In addition, Columbia has failed to reach its usual post-war standards for quiet surface and there is a good deal of swishing noise on the set I heard.

Despite its hoary years—105—the venerable symphony society has not known real peace for 11 years, since the great Arturo Toscanini laid down his baton as conductor.

Toscanini can run circles around any living artist for explosive temperament and any orchestra he leads has only one master—Toscanini.

The orchestra he bequeathed to his young successor, John Barbirolli, was considered the finest in the world, composed of the best musicians Toscanini could buy, cajole or intimidate into the ensemble. That it also was potential dynamite, British-born Polish Conductor Barbirolli soon discovered.

Need Good Captain

Symphonic conductors may be as widely varied in personality as Mozart and Hoagy Carmichael. They may be gentle and conciliatory with their men or they may be harsh and domineering.

But they must have the authority of a ship's captain at sea. Their word with an orchestra must be final and abiding or the results are chaotic.

The Philharmonic Toscanini gathered was a collection of artists, many of them capable of performing soloists and all of them individualists. It took a strong rein to keep them functioning as a unit.

Barbirolli discovered that what looked like a matched team with Toscanini in the driver's seat could turn into something that more resembled a herd of bucking broncos when a stranger took over.

Barbirolli, rated a good conductor although young, soon found himself with an obstreperous orchestra on one hand and increasingly hostile critics and the public on the other.

Down South" and "I'm Stuck With a Sticker" ... Tommy Dorsey completely misses the spirit of sprightly "When I Love the Girl I Love" and the lovely "I Love a Dearly Valued" and other songs ("Gloomy Monday," "If This Isn't Love," etc.) from the great show, "Finian's Rainbow," are better handled this week by Buddy Clark (Columbia), Jack Smith (Capitol), and Johnny Long (Signature) ... Frank Sinatra and the Page Cavanaugh Trio (Columbia) do perfectly on a hill-billyish novelty, "That's How Much I Love You," while Alvino Ray (Capitol), flops dismally on the same tune ... Louis Armstrong, whose first Carnegie Hall concert last Saturday suffered from bad accompaniment, is burdened with same on "Endie" (Victor) and other sides taken from the sound track of his forthcoming movie, "New Orleans."

Text Benke (Victor) and Dinah Shore (Columbia) have two of the more satisfactory versions of the much-recorded "Anniversary Song." Al Jolson (Decca) also does this and other numbers from his movie ... Herbie Fields' "Cherokee" (Victor) suffers by comparison with the Barbet original on Decca or his remake on Cardinal ... Top albums of the last two weeks: The incomparable musicianship of Woody Herman's new departed orchestra (Columbia) in an album masterpiece that proves the good die young; Johnny Mercer, Nat Cole and other Capitol stars in an all-out job on Jerome Kern classics.

RECORD BRIEFS: The West Coast firm that recently scored heavily with its Herb Jeffries album has introduced its 75-cent label with some top swing sides by Buddy Baker: "Be Fair With Me," "Baker's Dozen," "Sleepy Time"

Still Ribs U. S.

Shaw Promises Guild New Play This Year

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw, one of the few dramatists to live to see his works become classics, is finishing a play which should be a Theater Guild production before the end of 1947.

Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn, coadministrators of the guild, after lengthy talks in England with the bearded bard, set the initial plans for its Broadway production some time this year, early 1948 at the latest.

Shaw has promised guild brass hats a draft for American production as soon as he has it completed. The first presentation of this notable theatrical event will be held at the Malvern Festival some time during the summer.

All Dumb But Henry

Noting that Shaw seems to be in excellent health and apparently is still possessed of his biting, if slightly desiccated, attitudes, Langner and Miss Helburn report he still is not the least averse to indulging in one of his favorite international pastimes, ribbing the United States.

"The American of today," they quote Shaw as saying, "has about as much idea of what is going on in the world as the village blacksmith, with the exception of Henry Wallace, who certainly ought to be the next President."

More Shakespeare

The guild leaders also set a London theater for the British engagement of "Oklahoma!" some time this summer with an all-American cast. Confering with J. Arthur Rank, British film tycoon, they also learned that "Henry V," the Shakespeare movie sponsored in this country by the Theater Guild, is out of the red and that he already is negotiating to make another Shakespearean epic with Laurence Olivier, its star.

The guild would like to sponsor its engagements here, too.

Two foreign plays will be brought here by the guild: S. N. Behrman's "Jane," already in British production, and Marcel Achard's "Après de ma Blonde," which Behrman will adapt for Broadway.

London Hit Coming

Mady Christians, last seen in "I Remember Mama," will star in "Message for Margaret," when that current London hit arrives on Broadway. Flora Robson has the part in England ... "Song of Norway" is in its second year in London.

Booth Tarkington's novel, "Rumblin' Gallies," has been adapted for the stage by Shelley O'Day.

Thomas Wolfe's novel, "The Web and the Rock," adapted for the stage by Lester Cohen, has been announced as an autumn production. Cohen is a screen writer.

Exchange Club of New York has named Jules Munshin of "Call Me Mister" as the "Outstanding former GI in the World of Theater for 1946."

In essence, the philosophy says that each human being exists for himself alone and must live his own life. What a man does with his own life depends on how he reacts to an essentially unfriendly environment.

Sartre himself, in a previously published article on the playwrights of his school (Anouilh, Cocteau and Simone de Beauvoir), wrote: "Man is not to be defined as a 'reasoning animal' or a 'social' one, but as a free being, entirely indeterminate, who must choose his own being when confronted with certain necessities, such as being already committed in a world full of both threatening and favorable factors among other men who have made their choices before him, who have decided the meaning of those factors ..."

That is why we feel the urge to put on the stage certain situations which throw light on the main aspects of the condition of man and to have the spectator participate in the free choice which man makes in these situations.

Correspond to Needs

The dramas are not presented for their individual characters but thrust into a conjunction where they are forced to make a choice. In brief, this is the theater, austere, moral, mythic and ceremonial in aspect, which has given birth to new plays in Paris during the occupation and since the end of the war. They correspond to the needs of a people exhausted but tense, for whom liberation has not meant a return to abundance and who can live only with the utmost economy."

Both "No Exit" and "The Flies" exemplify this approach.

Sartre's Book Proves to Be Real Theater

Continued From Page 5.

summing up. You are your life and nothing else."

And so they will go on through eternity, each knowing the worst about the other, and, as they grow used to their surroundings, torturing the others by the slightest thoughts which pass through their minds.

This "Vicious Circle," as London knew the French "Huis Clos," has considerably more action and dramatic effect than our brief outline suggests. The playing time of one hour and 20 minutes, awkward for professional success, serves the playwright precisely. He could not have said less and could scarcely have said more.

The second play, "The Flies," is considerably harder to compress. It is an altered version of the Orestes myth. Orestes, disgraced, comes back to Argos, where his father, Agamemnon, was murdered by his mother, Clytemnestra, and her lover, Aegisthus. At first he has no desire to avenge his father's death, but Electra, his sister, fires him into the realization that the act of vengeance will be for him a justification by works. By the act of murdering his mother—which he cannot regret—he achieves his personal liberty. By his knowledge that he is personally free, he thwarts the great god, Zeus.

"Flies" is Spectacular

"The Flies" is a full-length play with spectacular settings and drastic action, completely theatrical. Produced during the occupation, its arguments for action against tyranny must have had an enormous effect.

Both plays' links with the highly touted "Existentialism" are clear.

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THE WASHINGTON POST

Sunday, February 16, 1947 78

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- Her, Hey Baby; Boogie Woogie—Jack McVie
- For Sentimental Reasons; It's a Pity to Be Good—Ella Fitzgerald
- Texas & Pacific; I Like 'Em Fat Like That—Louis Jordan
- Hugie and Chalkie; I May Be Wrong But I Think You're Wonderful—Ricky Carmichael
- One o'Clock Jump; John's Idea—Count Basie
- Gully; Oh But I Do—Margaret Whiting
- Manana; Nicaragua; Heaven Knows When—Freddie Martin
- Blue, parts 1 & 2—Jan at the Philharmonic
- I Want to Be Loved; Foolishly Young—Savannah Churchill
- Open the Door—Redd Foxx; Lonesome Blues—Jack McVie
- Blue Boogie; Finger on Fire—Arthur Smith
- The Girl That I Marry; You Are One o'Clock Jump—Ricky Carmichael
- Hoodie Addie; Fosse—Ricky Carmichael
- Jalejebe; The Man With the Horn—Harry James
- My Day Is Complete; They'll Be in Every Time—Courtland Carter
- Cherokee; New, Redd Foxx; Lonesome Blues—Jack McVie
- Charlie Barnet
- Amateur Night; Uncle Remus Ball—Guy Lombardo
- Heartaches; Oh, Mame—Ted Weems
- That's the Beginning of the End; But But But—Ricky Carmichael
- Call It a Day; I'm Walking Through Heaven With You—Jimmy Lunceford
- It's a Good Day; The Slow Mose—Ricky Carmichael
- In a Shanty in Old Shantytown; Blue—Johnny Long
- September Song; It's As Simple As This—Ricky Carmichael
- Summertime; Cross Your Heart—Arlene Shaw
- Blue, parts 1 & 2—Jan at the Philharmonic
- Such Beautiful Music—Frankie Carter

RECORD-OF-THE-WEEK

"Open the Door, Richard"
LOUIS JORDAN
DECCA RECORD—196

- Oh, But I Do; Boogie Woogie—Jack McVie
- For Sentimental Reasons; It's a Pity to Be Good—Ella Fitzgerald
- Texas & Pacific; I Like 'Em Fat Like That—Louis Jordan
- Hugie and Chalkie; I May Be Wrong But I Think You're Wonderful—Ricky Carmichael
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HILLBILLY

- Steel Guitar Rag; Tennessee Central Number Nine—Pee Wee King
- Rye Whiskey; Five Minutes More—Honey Dey
- What Is Life Without Love; Be Home There's No More—Bing Crosby
- Each Night at Nine; Please Come Back to Me—Louis Jordan
- San Antonio Rose; The Cowbird and the Rose—Bob Wills
- Make Room for Daddy; Heart for a Friend; Farewell Blues—Frankie Carter
- Rose of the Alamo; Cowboy Dads—Murray Close
- Divorce Me C.O.D.; Missouri—Merle Travis
- Long Once Baby; One Little Teardrop—Tina Turner
- Silver Lode; On the Borderline Tonight; The Blue Tail Fox—Ricky Carmichael
- I Can't Go on This Way; Say a Little Longer—Bob Wills
- Rainbow at Midnight; Philippine Baby—Tina Turner
- Freight Train Boogie; Somebody Loves Me—Louis Jordan
- It's Been So Long; Darling; T. Texas
- Eight More Miles to Louisville; Texas Moonlight—Louis Jordan
- Make Believe—Louis Jordan
- Don't Be a Fool; Speak to Me Little Darling—Blue Sky Boys
- That's How Much I Love You; Chained to a Memory—Ricky Carmichael
- I Tipped My Hat; Not So Long Ago—Buddy Shaw
- Guilty Jump; Countin' Blues—Arthur Smith
- So Round, So Firm, So Fully Packed; Sweet Temptation—Louis Jordan
- When You Leave Don't Slam the Door; You're the Boss—Louis Jordan
- The Letter Marked Unlabeled; Baby—Louis Jordan
- There's a Grave in the West of the Ocean; I'll Tell You—Louis Jordan
- For You—Louis Jordan
- I'm Lonely; I Ain't a Bit Sorry—Arthur Smith and the Tennessee Ramblers

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9:30 A.M.—10:30 P.M.

Listen to our Radio Program, 9:45 to 10 P.M.—12:00 to 12:45 A.M. Daily: SUPER SESSION OF THE 1450 CLUB, with Jackson Lowe—WDC. Hillbilly Parade of Hits, 10:30-11 A.M. Sundays, WPK.

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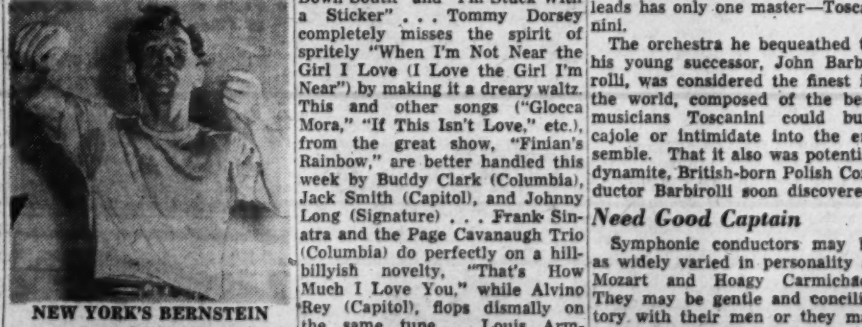
Bill Gottlieb's Swing Sessions

Ork Leaders Play It Safe With 'Daily Double'

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Like the millionaire who amassed his fortune by working hard for 30 years and then marrying a girl with a million dollars, Guy Lombardo has become the national speed boat champion by spending years studying racing tactics, then buying the fastest boat in America. Guy, possessor of the Gold Cup, top power boat award, has announced he will move the next Gold Cup race from his customary course on the Detroit River to a place he found off Long Island that can be reached by New York's subways. Lombardo, with his eye ever on the audience, figures he'll be able to pull a half million spectators.

RAINY DAY DEPARTMENT: Guy owns the air line that carries rich New Yorkers from Manhattan to Long Island's upper shore ... Other orchestra leaders besides Lombardo have gone ashore in anticipation of the day when their public won't want to hear their music. Richard Himber is an important manufacturer of magic tricks, most of which he invents ... Fred Waring owns the patent on a mixing machine he developed ... Freddie Martin, Georgia Auld, the Pied Piper, Sunny Burke and the Andrews Sisters all own record shops.

QUARTER NOTES: Fighter Ray Robinson, friend of Lionel Hampton, is the drummer you'll hear on Hampton's forthcoming Decca record, "Cocktails for Two" ... Hess Meyerson, Miss America of 1945, has organized an all-girl orchestra. She claims she wants to move in on some of Phil Spital-



NEW YORK'S BERNSTEIN ... conducts, acts in movie

records to the new MGM label ... Tony Martin filled those dotted lines for Victor, much to the annoyance of Mercury, the disc firm that rebuilt Martin after the wise boys had given him up as a goner ... Benny Goodman has forgiven Art Lund and is permitting the singer to use his pipes once more. Some months ago Art walked out on Benny. Goodman, who held a contract with Lund, wouldn't sell said BG, "he won't sing with me." Lund will work as a radio single and may do some "howls" with Goodman.

RECORD BRIEFS: The West Coast firm that recently scored heavily with its Herb Jeffries album has introduced its 75-cent label with some top swing sides by Buddy Baker: "Be Fair With Me," "Baker's Dozen," "Sleepy Time"

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'Let's Talk Radio' Series Starts Today

WPIC begins its "Let's Talk Radio" series this afternoon at 5 (730 kilocycles) with Representative Harris Ellsworth and Walt Horan and Mayor Wilkins of Alexandria participating in the discussion. Ellsworth is owner of a radio station in Roseburg, Ore., and Horan is author of the resolution (now in committee) to study what effects, if any, radio crime stories have on children. Dorothy Holloway is producer.

Other highlights for today:

Music

"The Miracle in the Gorbals," by Arthur Bliss. WINX—9:05 a. m.

"John Brown's Body," by Stephen Vincent Benet. Rebroadcast by Howard University choir and drama students. WQQW—1 p. m.

Pianist Peggy Cochran, with the Jack Payne Orchestra, in Albert Arlen's "El Alamein Concert." Erle Coates conducts his "I Pitch My Lonely Caravan." WINX—3:05 p. m.

Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Wagner's "Faust" overture and Brahms' Variations on a Theme, by Haydn. Bruno Walter and the New York Philharmonic. WTOP—3 p. m.

Harpist Robert Maxwell visits "The Family Hour." Rise Stevens sings Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of the Night." WTOP—5 p. m.

Toscanini leads the NBC Symphony with Mack Harrell and Nicola Moscona in second half of Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet." WRC—5 p. m.

Variety

Pat O'Brien visits Kate Smith. WTOP—6:30 p. m.

Lauritz Melchior and Sigmund Spaeth, tune detective, are guests of Hildegarde. WTOP—9 p. m.

Perry Como, his composer protégé, Andy Tartaglione, and Daniel Lissner, founder of the "Stork Express," appear on "We, the People." WTOP—10:30 p. m.

Drama

Claire Trevor appears in drama about palsy. WOL—9 p. m.

Dane Clark, John Lund and Mary Anderson star in William Saroyan's "Time of Your Life" on "Theater Guild." WMAL—10 p. m.

Discussions

Reciprocal Trade Agreements—Senators Hugh Butler and Ralph Flanders. WRC—12:30 p. m.

Should Rent Controls Be Removed Now?—Herbert Nelson, National Real Estate Board, and James Carey, CIO. WTOP—1 p. m.

WARL Serves All Arlington



ARLINGTON'S OWN WARL
Al Muto Photos

WRC to Air Waring Show During Stay

Although next Monday night's concert at Constitution Hall will not be broadcast, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians would not be available if NBC broadcasting facilities weren't available.

Primarily a radio organization, the Pennsylvanians map concert junkies along NBC network lines so they won't miss their daily broadcasts.

Washington's WRC will broadcast both the Monday and Tuesday shows, coast to coast.

The huge Waring troupe travels in three Pullman cars with a diner and baggage car.

The 75 Pennsylvanians began as a small band in 1916. The choral group, now its most distinguishing feature, cost the organization many a job before unimaginative employers caught on to its possibilities.

WOL is now one of the "400." The Mutual network just signed its 400th station affiliate. When the new station goes on the air in June, Mutual will have 162 more stations than the next largest network and have entered into approximately 89 per cent of the Nation's radio homes.

Washington has never been much of a "studio audience" town because there weren't any studios here big enough to accommodate a crowd. But now that WTOP has taken over a ballroom at the Hotel Washington for "Top Talent" and "Meet the Missus," Washingtonians turn out 600 strong.

'The Family Station' Stresses Local News

This is the fourth in a series of articles about the "sunrise to sunset" stations in this area.

By Sonia Stein

WARL calls itself "the family station" because it offers programs for all ages, but there also is a family atmosphere about the station's off-the-air activities.

It has a happy little crew, to judge by appearances. Much less frenzied than most radio stations, WARL cannot boast an ulcer in the entire establishment. Given an FCC permit June 13, 1946, on its plea to operate as a community station, WARL has tried to do just that. In entering to Arlington and the surrounding area, WARL has taken on the comfortable air of a country newspaper.

The station is so determined to be the Arlington station and not just a station in Arlington, that Cowowners R. Kilbourne Castell, president, and Frank Fletcher, secretary, jollied up some members of Arlington's Radio Institute and got the call letters WARL transferred from one of their rain stations.

Good at 'Selling'

By a curious coincidence, Fletcher's father has a station in Raleigh, N. C., named WRAL. But it's no coincidence that his brother also has a station, since Frank has been a radio enthusiast for years and talked his brother and father into the business before he acquired a station himself. He is a practicing radio attorney and was with FCC for five years.

When Fletcher came home from the wars he also convinced his friend, Castell, that insurance and wholesale sandwiches were as nothing compared to radio.

Between them they worked up enough enthusiasm to put their 1000-watt station on the air six months after the construction permit came through.

Housed on the second floor of one of the three "Lyman Properties" at 3102 Tenth rd., N., WARL has two studios, a control room and several offices. It differs from most stations by having a refrigerator in the bathroom. This phenomenon is explained, the staff says, by the fact the building was once an apartment house.

Also distinctive is the 6-foot 6-inch blue and gold sailfish hanging in Castell's office with a dozen fishing and hunting pictures. An ardent sportsman, he is responsible for "Woods, Waters and Wildlife," which is broadcast Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in cooperation with Isak Walton Leagues in this area.

Sports Are Stressed

Sports, including play-by-play accounts of Arlington area games by Dean Luce, are stressed by the station.

The station places Arlington's 135,000 people ahead of every body else and as an official organ for Arlington schools.

About 80 per cent of the staff live in Arlington.

WARL gives time to local minis-



FLETCHER AND CASTELL
... co-owners of WARL

Sportscasting Different Job In Television

The difference between sportscasting for radio and for television is the same difference as between watching a game and playing it.

That's the opinion of Bob Wolff, who does all four. His broadcasting is done for WINX, his telecasting for WTTG.

The terrific pressure under which sportscasters work on radio leaves the announcer huffing and puffing like the players themselves. Having "talked" every play, they feel as if they've lived them all. Television is a breeze, comparable to sitting in the grandstand.

This sportscaster feeling is the keynote of "good sports telecasting." Wolff discovered when he began the play-by-play accounts for the Dumont Laboratories station. Trained in radio, where the listener's "picture" of the game stops when the announcer takes a deep breath, he was plagued by the urge to say too much—to explain what the audience could see clearly.

He's Scoreboard, Too

But he soon learned that in television "the fun comes from playing the part of a fan in the grandstand commenting to his neighbor." The job is to complement the picture on the screen. Anything that's out of camera range can be mentioned. The announcer acts as scoreboard, too.

"Color" notes about the players—about Jerry Kelly, who is a hardrunner when he's not playing basketball, or Hank Zeller, who studies medicine between games—can be mentioned when the action gets pedestrian.

Bob finds that silence is often golden in Video, a fact which has his radio alter ego shuddering. At half time, when he interviews celebrities, it doesn't matter if they "freeze up." The split-second pauses which seem like eons on the air seem perfectly normal on television.

Wolff admits you can't bluff on television—if a game is dull, the audience knows.

But for all the fair enticements television offers, the sports announcer, it doesn't yet offer radio's big audience, which is the frosting on the cake for the performer.

Wolff plans to pick up some of the Mardi Gras fun from New Orleans Tuesday at 1:30 p. m.

Shy or Cautious?

Guess who's mike shy? The Senate District Committee. Permission to broadcast all the public hearings of the committee has been denied WDC because "members of the committee might refrain from asking basic but seemingly 'leading' questions if they knew their words were to be transcribed and broadcast," according to Chief Clerk J. George Stewart.

Meetings still are open to the public and to press and radio reporters.

At a recent reunion of retired (at 16) Quiz Kids, 13 out of 54 said they hoped to return to radio as a career.

Journalism looks good to 11 of them. One favored law, one medicine and seven of the girls want "marriage and a chance to apply my psychology courses to my own children."

Convening from 23 different colleges where they are all in the upper, upper, upper top 10 per cent of their classes, they put in an instructive and erudite evening jiggling and smooching. The Kids turn out to be a healthy, handsome lot.

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Around the Bridge Table

Federal League Fans To Play on Holiday

By Marian H. Barre

A brand-new event makes its bow this week—Federal Bridge League's first annual pair championship, to be played in two sessions February 22, beginning at 2 p. m. in Pierce Hall, 16th and Harvard sts., n.w. Under sponsorship of ACBL, master points will be awarded according to the new national schedule. Valuable prizes also will be awarded. Paul E. Golden will direct. The game is open to members and friends.

The other master-point opportunity of the week is Washington Bridge League's nationally awarded monthly at 8:15 p. m. Wednesday at the Burlington. This is the sixth game of the winter series.

In Washington League's February challenge team match the foursome of Mrs. Dora Schwartz, Mrs. Harold Young, Colonel Vandersluijs and Leo Kershenbaum won a third leg on the trophy by defeating a formidable line-up, Comdr. J. J. Parish, Mrs. Marianne Boschan, Mrs. S. J. Newlands and John Fletcher. The margin was 5440 points. In a first priority round, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamlin, L. R. Watson, Jr., and Alfred Stidham defeated "the Docs," McHugh and Gorton, teamed with R. Ashton and H. Steinbach. Mrs. C. W. Zimmer, Dr. Saxon, J. D. Boyd and David Murray became next month's challengers when they won by default.

Win In Pairs

Pair sections the same evening produced as victors: Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Henninger; Mrs. T. M. Boyle and Mrs. Marian H. Barre, Section A; Mrs. Roy Hackett-Mrs. W. A. Poissant tied with Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rosson; Mrs. Margaret Myrtle-Charles Lyons, Section B. Given in the same order, runners-up were Mrs. John Coffee-James Sourlas; Mrs. L. L. Gibson-Dr. C. C. McDermott; Mrs. Rose Robins Dr. LeRoy Robins; Dr. A. J. Steinberg-Gerald J. Steinberg. Last named pairs were parent-children partnerships.

Young "Jerry" Steinberg now has two master points, though he began to play just about a year ago. A student at Temple Dental School, he was here on vacation.

Plays In New York

Steinberg pere is one of the local luminaries competing in the masters individual blue ribbon classic which ends tonight at the Park Central Hotel, New York. This event is being held in two flights for the first time, one section restricted to 36 life masters, the other to an equal number of senior masters. Other eligible Washingtonians include Leroy Thurtell, Mrs. W. M. McIntyre, J. G. Stone, Mrs. Steinberg, Mrs. Frederick Eberson, Mrs. James H. Lemon, Comdr. J. J. Parish.

These are busy days in New York, Vanderbilt. Trophy for teams going into competition tomorrow, February 17, is date for the annual luncheon of ACBL executive committee, which has two Washington members, P. E. Henninger, who has served five years, and newly elected George Kathman.

To avoid conflict with Federal pair championships, Women's Auxiliary game February 22 has been canceled.

The bi-monthly luncheon duplicate at the Burlington was won, north-south, by Mrs. S. H. Beasley and Mrs. Kathman; east-west, by Mrs. George Dickerman and Mrs. Henninger. Joint hostesses at the Valentine luncheon were Mrs. P. E. Golden and Mrs. W. G. Gorton, who received a rising vote of thanks. Mrs. Young directed the duplicate. It was voted to donate the association's monthly contribution to the March of Dimes. Mrs. Frederick Vosburgh presided.

Women Are Winners

That the female of the bridge species is mightier than the male was demonstrated last Monday in the much-heralded match between the women's auxiliary and Capital City Chess Club, when seven teams of four from each organization met in Hotel Gordon. Not board-a-match but straight cumulative-point-scoring was used. The gals won by the narrow margin of 460 points, with one disputed board thrown out. Cards in this hand became mixed during a post-mortem. If they can be righted, the auxiliary's lead could become 3000.

Until the next-to-last round, nine four-somes had a comfortable margin. Dr. J. V. Waits, director (Chess), had practically conceded the match. Then the males buckled their armor and it was touch and go until the last card was played. The best talent in both clubs went into the match.

At Chess Club's monthly master-point duplicate, north-south winners were Mrs. Howard Campbell and A. E. Lane; Mrs. Edward Cotter and W. E. Poissant leading in the other position. W. R. Garrett-Wessal Stewart, J. G. Stone-George Dickerman finished second.

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TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, February 16, 1947 Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL	630 WRC	980 WOL	1260 WINX	1340 WWDC	1450 WTOP	1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6-8:15; News, 7, 8; Lottford Stoddard, 8:15; Coffee Concert, 8:30;	News, 7: 7:55, Sym- phony, 7:01, Home is What You Make It, 8; Air Castles, 8:30; Gardening, 8:45;	Serenade, 7:30, Ser- mons in Song, 8:30; Christian Science, 8:15 News, 8, 8:45;	News, 7, 8 Time, 8, 8:15 Family Album, 8:05	Sonrise Symphony, 6: News, 6:30, Voice of Army, 6:45; Pen- tecostal Church, 7: Bibleway Church 7:30	6: Elder, Michaux, 7:30 Country Journal, 8:30	
9	:00 Coast to Coast :15 On a Bus :45 (Milton Cross)	News Story to Order Child Craft Wallpaper of the World	Young People's Church of the Air Tone Tapestries	News: Songs of Faith Arthur "Miracle" In the Gorbals"	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; JBC Presents	CBS World News Garden Gate C. C. Dabbling Labor News Review	
10	:00 Hour of Power :15 News Reviews :45 Southernaires	National Radio Pulpit Circle Arrow Show	Bible Class Voice of Prophecy	News: Smoke Rings Crown Capers	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Review	Church of the Air Invitation to Learning	
11	:00 Fine Arts Quartet :15 Modern Manners :45 Hour of Faith	News; Isles in News Design for Listening Here's to Veteran's Solitaire Time	Bible Institute Fourth Presbyterian Church	News: Church Service Epiphany Episcopal	"One God" News: Centennial Baptist Church	News, Sweeney Wings Over Jordan Lail Lake Tabernacle	
12	:00 This Week Around :15 The World :45 Modern Manners :45 Raymond Swing	News Music Salon Our Foreign Policy	Pilgrim Hour Lutheran Hour	NEWS ROUNDUP Is Congress Doing Job Music for Moderns	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1947	Noontime News Jay Carmody Yours Sincerely	
1	:00 Johnny Thompson :15 Mel, To Remember :30 Sammy Kaye :45 Fact	America United Chicago Round Table	News, Lou Brett Drama of Medicine Juvenile Jury	News: Musical Treasures Choral Favorites	News: Super Express Super Express	People's Platform Lynan Bryson News, Howard Smith	
2	:00 Danger, Dr. Danfield :15 :45	Robert Merrill Show Harvest of Stars (James Melton)	Show Tune Time Wardene Lawes Veteran Wants to Know	News: Symphony Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture	Meet the Composer News: Musical Quiz	News Review Here's to Ya	
3	:00 Warriors of Peace :15 :45	Carmen Cavalleri One Man's Family	Navy Band News; Your Health Crimes of Carelessness	News: Memorable Music And Encores	New Scores And Encores	N. Y. Philharmonic	
4	:00 Are These :15 Our Children :45 Green Hornet	Quiz Kids World's Most Honored Music	House of Mystery True Detective	News: Memorable Music Friendly Melodies	Luis Russell's Orch. News: Burl Ives Friendly Melodies	"Hour of Charm"	
5	:00 Darts for Dough :15 :45	NBC Symphony (Toscanini)	The Shadow Quick as a Flash	News: Sophisticated Rhythms Adrian Rollini Trio Songs and Spirituals	Confidentially Yours Soliste to State Adrian Rollini Trio Songs and Spirituals	Family Hour Hoagy Carmichael News, Wm. Shiree	
6	:00 Murder at Midnight :15 :45	Catholic Hour Bob Burns	Those Washbers Nick Carter	NEWS ROUNDUP Concert by Alexander Schneider Ralph Kirkpatrick	Gospel Tabernacle Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriett Kale Smith	
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 Monday Headlines :45 The Greatest Story Ever Told	Jack Benny Show Phil Harris, Alice Faye	Mysterious Traveler Strange As It Seems William Hillman	News: The Philharmonic Hour Back's "St. John Passion"	Ave Maria Hour D. C. Catholic Hour	Gene Autry Show Blondie	
8	:00 Detroit Symphony :15 :45	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy Fred Allen Show	Mediation Board Special Investigator Summer Welles	News: Music of the Americas Nights at the Ballet	Metropolitan Baptist Church Crime Doctor	Sam Spade Crime Doctor News	
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 Policewoman	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album	Exploring the Unknown Double or Nothing	News: Symphony Kachaturian's Piano Concerto (Lyman)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour	Wildgeorge Eddie Bracken Show	
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 Gene Clark :30 Mary Anderson :45 John Lund	Don Ameche Show Meet Me at Parxy's	Brighter Tomorrow (Gabriel Heister) Art Brown	News: Music by Glenn Miller Orch. Fire-side Melodies	My Prayer Answered Washington Hill Parade News: Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It (Phil Baker) We, The People	
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Ray Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News; Sports Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light	Reflections Faith in Our Time Eddie Howard's Orch. News	NEWS ROUNDUP Popular Classics	Americans All Washington Hill Parade	Headlines; Byline Report from U. M. Here's to Veterans Proudly We Hail	
	WOOW						570

These Lugers Aren't Lulling

Lullaby With Lugers. By James J. But a friend asks him to help Crockett. Crown Publishers, 250 pp. \$5.
A young man back from the war runs the gamut—night wags, Wilberforce Jumps, wants to clubs, Third Avenue bars, inter-turn his brain power to engineer-national airlines.

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THIRD ANNUAL
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writers interested in the short story and novel.

STARTING MONDAY, FEB. 17

Complete Series of Seven
Lectures—\$15.00Monday, February 17—Fact-Fiction Detective Writing.
Richard Hirsch, author of the current three-part serial appearing
in TRUE DETECTIVE.Monday, February 24—A Writers Materials and
Methods. Geneva Stephenson, novelist and short-story writer,
author of SPRING JOURNALS and MELODY IN DARKNESS.Monday, March 3—The Struggling Writer. William C.
Lengel, executive editor of TRUE CONFESION and TODAY'S
WOMEN.Monday, March 10—On The Creative Process. W. Frank
Gosse, author of short stories of distinctive literary merit.Monday, March 17—What Cosmopolitan Wants in a
Story. Arthur Gordon, editor of COSMOPOLITAN, or one of
his associates.Monday, March 24—Writing for Quality Magazines
and Motion Pictures. William Ornstein, associate editor of
WRITER'S JOURNAL.Monday, March 31—The Bible As a Writer's Hand-
book. Eliza Graciosa, novelist, author of THE PERMANENT
JOURNEY OF THE REVEREND ARNOLD WILKINSON AND HIS
SERVANT PATEL, ARABIAN and THE FREDERICK.

M. C. Batchelder, Director

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1901 F Street, NorthwestDavid Kent's
New Mystery
Is Top DrawerA Knife Is Silent. By David
Kent. Random House, 245 pp.
\$2.50.

Another sophisticated tale of
murder among the upper classes.
On an island owned by a wealthy
movie tycoon, a beautiful but
vicious actress is found murdered.
Among the strangely assorted
guests—unconventional bit-players
and movie stars, wealthy men
and their hangers-on—is Jason Burr,
amateur detective. Jason solves
the puzzle, of course, but there is
nothing offensively super-mannish
about his methods.

A very good puzzle it is, too,
fast-paced in action and in dialogue.

Roses and Buckshot, by James
Montgomery Flagg (Putnam,
\$3.75).
This facile illustrator, who sold
a drawing in his twelfth year to
St. Nicholas magazine and was on
the staffs of Life and Judge before
he was 16, writes the sort of slap-
dash, bing-bang-biff autobiogra-
phy to be expected of an extrovert.
While he admits he's pretty good,
he doesn't leave out the rebuffs,
for instance of Pierre van Zaagen,
who accused him of anti-Semitism.
He thinks all artists are senti-
mentalists, modern art buncum,
critics "self-preening jackals." A
handsome fellow himself, he can't
stand women less than pretty and
the thumbs-down marriage.
Art critics might doubt his tal-
ent, literary critics his taste.

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For the Devout and the Spiritually Needy

Dr. Fosdick Picks Lenten Books

By Dr. Harry E. Fosdick

Minister Emeritus, Riverside Church,
New York

CHOOSING books as espe-
cially noteworthy for this year's
Lenten reading requires an almost
arbitrary use of what Emerson
called "selective attention."
Many other books might
well be added, and another
person would doubtless drop
out at least a few of those
here chosen.

I have tried
to make the list
inclusive of dif-
ferent types of books, such
as those that aid devotion, those
that deal with practical personal
needs, with the world's problems
and the deep matters of Christian
faith.

Here at any rate are books that
are well worth reading about pro-
foundly important truths that must
be faced if the world is to have
the necessary spiritual foundation
to support a redeemed society.
The list is arranged in accord-
ance with the alphabetical order
of the author's names:

Christian Ethics and Social
Policy, by John C. Bennett
(Scribner's, \$2.).
All thoughtful people, concerned
about the social application of
Christian ethical principles should
read this book.

On Final Ground, by Harold A.
Bosley (Harper's, \$2.).
Excellent sermons, discussing
the gravest spiritual problems of
our age.

By Unknown Ways, by W. G.
Branch (Westminster, \$1.50.).
A simple little book, but it
might save someone's life this
Lenten season.

Best Sermons, edited by G. Paul
Butler (Harper's, \$2.75.).
The 1946 edition of Dr. Paul
Butler's series of carefully selected
sermons.

Together, A Symposium, edited
by Glenn Clark (Abingdon-
Cokesbury, \$1.).
Such men as Rufus Jones, E.
Stanley Jones, Glenn Clark and

others here share with us their
strong convictions about these
faiths and experiences which alone
can sustain personality and save
society.

The Public Worship of God, by
Henry Sloane Coffin (West-
minster, \$2.).
A source book for all who lead
services of public worship, its
material admirably presented.

Human Destiny, by Lecomte du
Nouy (Longmans, \$3.50.).
An eminent scientist defends
theism—a serious treatise for
those prepared to deal with pro-
found as well as inspiring thought.

The Modern Parent and the
Teaching Church, by Werner
Fallaw (MacMillan, \$2.50.).
A thoughtful, constructive book
for all who are concerned about
the deplorable incompetence of
our religious education of children.

How to Read the Bible, by Edgar
J. Goodspeed (John C. Win-
ston, \$2.50.).
An excellent guide for those who
know the Bible's popular passages
but not the Book as a whole.

The Practice of Religion, by
Frederick C. Grant (MacMil-
lan, \$3.25.).

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Zacharias

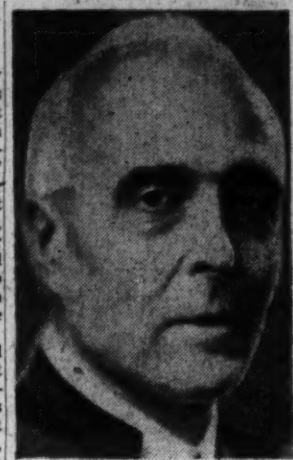
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tells the whole extraordinary story of
his twenty-five year war of nerves
against the Japanese Secret Service,
culminating in his broadcasts—the
master stroke that helped break the
Japanese will to resist. "Plenty of
thrills and plenty of stories that can
only now be told."
—N. Y. Times Book Review

► If you read Zacharias' psy-
chological broadcasts to the
Japanese people when they ran in
the WASHINGTON POST, you
will have an idea of the excite-
ment awaiting you in

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DR. HENRY SLOAN COFFIN
... writes book on worshipJOSHUA L. LIEBMAN
... authored "Peace of Mind"

An able and helpful statement
about the meaning and practical
operation of religion in daily life.

The God We Worship, by Roger
Hazleton (MacMillan, \$2.).
A thoughtful presentation of
genuine worship based on strong
and reasonable faith.

The Eternal Gospel, by Gerald
Heard (Harper's, \$2.).
A serious argument from an
author who is always provocative.

Christ the Lord, by John Knox
(Willett, Clark, \$1.75.).
This important sequel to the
author's previous book, "The Man
Christ Jesus," presents persuasively
the meaning of Jesus in the
early church.

Prayer, the Mightiest Force in
the World, by Frank Laubach
(Revell, \$1.25.).
A little book with a big message
from one who has effectively prac-
ticed what he preaches.

Whose Leaf Shall Not With-
er, by James M. Lichliter (Abing-
don-Cokesbury, \$1.50.).
Worth while sermons about
Christian truths.

Peace of Mind, by Joshua L.
Liebman (Simon and Schuster,
\$2.50.).
A best-seller; an excellent state-
ment of psychological principles in
relation to a religious faith and
emotional health.

Eyes of Faith, by Paul S. Minear
(Westminster, \$3.).
A serious book for the theologi-
cally minded, by a professor of
New Testament interpretation—
study on the Biblical point of
view.

Discerning the Signs of the
Times, by Reinhold Niebuhr
(Scribner's, \$2.50.).
An important contribution to our
understanding of the human prob-
lem in our present era.

Truths Men Live by, by John A.
O'Brien (MacMillan, \$2.75.).
A book by a Roman Catholic
about fundamental Christian con-
victions.

Man and Society in the New
Testament, by Ernest F. Scott
(Scribner's, \$2.75.).
An interesting contribution from
one of our foremost New Testa-
ment scholars.

Beyond This Darkness, by Roger
L. Shinn (Association Press,
\$1.).
A book by a young man, straight
from last war's experience, on
what the events of our time mean
to Christians who face the future.

The Spiritual Gospel, by W. A.
Smart (Abingdon-Cokesbury,
\$1.).
An inspiring introduction to the
understanding of the Fourth
Gospel.

Now to Live, by Ralph W. Sock-
man (Abingdon-Cokesbury, \$1.).
A volume of stimulating sermons
by one of the country's most in-
spiring preachers.

Heralds of God, by James S.
Stewart (Scribner's, \$2.50.).
A book about preaching—excel-
lent Lenten reading for all
preachers.

Foundations for Reconstruction,
by Elton Trueblood (Harper's,
\$1.).
A significant statement by a lead-
ing Quaker which follows up his
previously widely read book, The
Predicament of Modern Man.

Woman Writes

'Woman Story'
Men Can LikeThe Left Hand is the Dreamer.
By Nancy Wilson Ross. Wil-
lam Sloane Associates, 396
pp. \$3.50.

The American woman has
recent months been coming in for
some timely analysis and criticism.
You hear about
"Mom" ruining
youth, about
the decline of
the family
circle and of
sermonizing
there is no end.

Taking a sen-
sitive, mature
novelist's ap-
proach, Miss
Ross, who has
ready some
reputation as both creative writer
and social historian, examines one
woman's relationship to her hus-
band, her family, her social milieu
and the world.

Miss Ross uses familiar ma-
terial, but uses it for the con-
struction of an important novel—
one of both force and clarity.
And, while it is by a woman
about a woman, it is still a novel
that men will understand and ap-
preciate. This is definitely not
a romance for one of the women's
slick magazines.

Attains Reprieve
In fact, its real substance de-
rives from its attack on the stultify-
ing atmosphere in which so
many American women live and
its demonstration of the danger
of escaping from or never acquir-
ing an awareness of the world be-
yond the bridge table, the coun-
try club dance and the family
Sunday dinner.

Fredericka Perry had re-
treated from a love affair at
college and married her cousin
Christopher, taking security and
social position as her choice.
She is in her mid-thirties when
the story opens and her hus-
band has decided to volunteer
his services.

For Fredericka it means almost
a reprieve—a last chance to try
to recapture some direction in
her life.

Has Real Message
It is her transformation which
concerns the author and it is
played out principally against the
background of a small town in
up-State New York during recent
years.

Polished, adult, carefully
wrought, "The Left Hand is the
Dreamer" has something to
say. If it has a fault, it lies in
the near perfection of Franz
Allers, the scholarly Viennese
who is the novel's catalytic
agent.

And certainly his portrait is
more than balanced by the figure
of Aunt Palm, one of the most
delightful women ever to appear
in an American novel. BY C. B.

War Reports:

Three Pounds
'Must' StudyThe War Reports of General
Marshall, General Arnold,
Admiral King, Lippincott,
801 pp. \$7.50.

It has become chic and smart
to lift the back of one's hand
distractedly to one's forehead at
the very mention
of books
on the wars.

This is ex-
tremely unfor-
tunate now
that we are
done with the
experts who
went winging
out to battle
fronts, and
from the van-
tage point of

We are getting, at last, the
dynamic experience of war after
it has ripened in men's minds and
mellowed in equitable perspective
to normal peacetime living. And
the best is yet to come.

Reflect Services Cited
Writers, historians, and stu-
dents of war will find a broad
review of the conflict, supple-
mented by charts, figures, and
photos.

Each of the reports reflects
the tempo of the service for
which it speaks. As you might
suspect, Marshall, for the
Army, is broad, thorough, and
straightforward; Arnold, for the
Air Force, perky, informal as a
pilot's uniform, selling air power
with the fervor a sophomore
reserves for his Alma Mater;
King, for the Navy, conserva-
tive, prudent, restrained as a black
tie knotted on a stiff white
collar.

But all are quite readable.

Required Reading
The War Reports also might be
made required reading for those
Indians of patriotism whose anti-
war whoops came roaring out of
the Midwest at a time when our
Nation was pitifully in need of de-
fense. And don't forget their
tribesmen in the Capitol who were
scolding Philippine defense mea-
sures days before Clark Field was
bombed. Perhaps these solons
should be made to do penance by
carrying this weighty volume (3
lbs. 3 oz.) hung from a chain about
their necks.

From apparel manufacturers
who couldn't get lining to the
people who found it difficult to
obtain artificial limbs for empty
sockets, the war will remain the
greatest protest force of our time.
Tedium notwithstanding, there
will be a steady stream of war
books that cannot be dammed.

The War Reports will stand as
a long-term, clear reference for
these future works.

Observance Starts Today

'Brotherhood Week'
Inspires Reading ListJOHN FARRAR, Henry Seidel
Canby, Amy Loveman and
other members of the magazine
committee of the National Confer-
ence of Christians and Jews have
selected the following list of "Good
Will Books" for American Brother-
hood Week, February 16-23:

The Glass House of Prejudice, by
Dorothy Baruch Morrow, \$2.50.
The Miracle of the Bells, by
Russell Janney, Prentice Hall,
\$3.

The House of God, by Desider
Hollister, Crown, \$3.
A Negro's Faith in America, by
Spencer Logan Macmillan, \$1.75.

Anti-Semitism: A Social Disease,
edited by Ernest Simmel, Inter-
national Universities Press,
\$2.50.
Action for Unity, by Goodwin Wat-
son, Harper, \$2.

Minority Problems in the Public
Schools, by Theodore Brameld,
Harper, \$2.50.

Color and Conscience, by Buell G.
Gallagher, Harper, \$4.50.
A Star Panted North, by Edmund
Fuller, Harper, \$2.75.

Controlling Group Prejudice, edited
by Gordon W. Allport, American
Academy of Political and
Social Science, \$2.50.

Our Own Kind, by Edward McSor-
ley, Harper, \$2.50.
Anatomy of Racial Intolerance, edited
by George B. de Huzar,
H. W. Wilson, \$1.25.

Civilization and Group Relations,
edited by Robert M. Mac-
Iver, Harper, \$2.
The Religions of Democracy, by
Louis Finkelstein, J. Elliott Ross
and William Adams Brown,
Devin-Adair, \$2.

Probing Our Prejudices, by Hor-
tense Powdermaker, Harper, \$1.
An American Dilemma: The Negro
Problem and Modern Democracy,
by Gunnar Myrdal, Harper, \$5.

One Nation, by Wallace Stegner
and the editors of Look, Hough-
ton Mifflin, \$3.75.
The Springfield Plan, by Alexan-
der Alland and James Waterman
Wise, Viking, \$2.50.

Color Blind, by Margaret Halsey,
Simon & Schuster, \$2.50.
Juveniles:
Tiger at City High, by Joseph Gol-
lomb, Harcourt Brace, \$2.

Tradition, by Anne Emery, Van-
guard, \$2.50.
Willow Hill, by Phyllis Whitney,
Reynal & Hitchcock, \$2.

One God—the Ways We Worship
Him, by Florence W. Worch,
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, \$2.

Title Right:
Ross' Killer
Runs Too Far

He Ran All the Way. By Sam
Ross. Farrar, Straus, \$3.75.
Here's a murderous bit of fic-
tion intended to make your skin
creep. As the novel opens, Nick
Robby wakes up from a bad dream
to a much more worse reality: he
feels like the scum on his teeth,
he says, and as you soon learn, he
acts like it. After treating his
mother like the slut she seems to
be, he goes out and shoots a man,
turns panicky, picks up sweet and
innocent Peg Dobbs, takes her
home and makes her and her fam-
ily his prisoners while he tries to
figure out how he can escape
being also their prisoner.

The trouble with all this is that
it is so incredible. A killer isn't
just a man who waves a gun; a
sadist isn't just a guy who socks
twice as many people as the nor-
mal person; a crazy man is some-
thing much more complex and
subtle than one who behaves like
a dumb fool.

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'Ulysses' Is Much Abridged 'Portable' Introduces A Simpler Joyce Whom Anyone Can Understand

By Sterling North

THE PORTABLE JAMES JOYCE. With an Introduction and Notes by Harry Levin. Viking. 760 pp. \$2.

It is unfortunate that James Joyce first came to the attention of the general (and bewildered) public with "Ulysses" and "Finnegans Wake."

Those of us who were so fortunate as to begin our Joycean rejoicing with "Chamber Music" and to progress chronologically through "Dubliners" and "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" were neither so mystified nor so annoyed by the erudite Irishman's later work.

Those who have no desire to fathom Joyce's multi-lingual puns or to decipher his amusing comments on the Napoleonic wars in such sentences as "The jinnies in jillous agincourting the lipoleums. And the lipoleums in gonn boyceottoncrezy onto the one Willingdone," might nevertheless thoroughly enjoy the utterly simple, almost Elizabethan lyrics of the younger Joyce:

"The old piano plays an air,
Sedate and slow and gay.
She bends upon the yellow keys,
Her head inclines this way."

Yeats praised the early lyrics. Archer praised one of the early plays. But rebellious Joyce hating-and-loving both Irish nationalism (the father image) and religion (the mother image) felt that he must get away to Paris or be sucked under by the passions and conventions of his native Dublin.

Joyce seemed to agree that a school of literature consists of several talented writers living in the same town and hating each other cordially. As the editor of this volume points out, he came too late for the Irish renaissance, too early for successful rebellion: Missing both, he chose self-imposed exile. Toward the end, this exile included blindness and isolation within a self-invented language.

But those who read Joyce here for the first time will have the great good fortune of meeting the autobiographical Stephen Dedalus before he became studiously self-conscious, painfully symbolic or lyrically ambiguous.

Anyone of normal intelligence can completely understand and enjoy the semi-integrated chapters (or short stories) of "Dubliners." Many will go on to "A Portrait" prepared to enjoy the finest study of a rebellious young Irishman (being schooled by the Jesuits) to be found in the language.

It is only some parts of "Ulysses" and almost all of "Finnegans Wake" (both greatly abridged in this portable) that may seriously confuse lay readers. The former, however, is an unforgettable prose-poem, catching for all time Dublin as Joyce saw it during that memorable day in 1904—silhouetted against the classical myths which embody the interpretations and motivations of his Irish characters.

THROUGH RUSSIA'S BACK DOOR. By Richard E. Lauterbach. Harper. 239 pp. \$2.75.

RICHARD LAUTERBACH. Life correspondent, returned from Shanghai the hard way via Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

He found the people attractive and friendly, the country as a whole weary and wary and officials suspicious and evasive.

But the mere fact that he was able to make the trip, taking pictures of almost anything he pleased, would seem to indicate a degree of freedom of action we have been led to believe didn't exist.

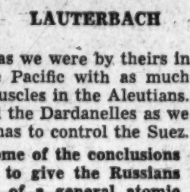
Reading local papers and talking (in Russian) to everyone he met gave him a refresher course to bolster convictions obtained during a previous stay in Russia.

Russians are as disturbed over Anglo-American threats against the peace as we are over Russian obstructionism. Lauterbach believes that they don't want war, couldn't support a modern war, and see no reason for war.

However, they think Churchill is a dangerous firebrand, distrust men like Hoover, see America as potentially Fascist and mourn the death of Franklin Roosevelt.

They are as shocked by our troops in China as we were by theirs in Iran. They view the atom bomb tests in the Pacific with as much alarm as we would similar Russian flexing of muscles in the Aleutians. They think they have as good a right to control the Dardanelles as we have to control the Panama Canal or England has to control the Suez.

The reporting and photographs are good. Some of the conclusions seem naive. Obviously it would be suicidal to give the Russians our atom bomb secrets now without benefit of a general atomic



LAUTERBACH

Sandburg Calls Angle's

'The Best Lincoln Yet'

ONE hundred and thirty-eight years ago this month Abraham Lincoln was born in a dirt-floored Kentucky cabin. When lilac bloom in April, it will be 82 years since the fatal fall from Booth's balcony brought Derringer ended his life.

Herndon, Welk, Nicolay and Hay, Beveridge, Barton, Ida Tarbell, Carl Sandburg, Lord Charnwood and nearly 4000 other biographers, historians and romanizers have contributed to the tall image of the rail-splitter who became President.

But it remained for Paul M. Angle to edit a collective "Life" (The Lincoln Reader, Rutgers, 564 pp. \$3.75) which Carl Sandburg himself calls "the best all-around, one-volume biography of Lincoln that can be bought, borrowed or stolen."

In 179 superbly chosen selections from 65 authors (including Lincoln himself), Angle arranges a rapidly paced, running story of the Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois years leading up to a full-bodied recital of the tragic and deeply inspiring Gethsemane of the Civil War, ending in the assassination.

Each selection is prefaced by the sturdy connective tissue of Angle's own sinewy prose.

Will the unsealing of Lincoln's papers in Washington later this year radically change this almost "definitive" portrait? I do not think so. Whatever blue penning Robert Lincoln may have done to Nicolay and Hay, their classic, multi-volume work has seldom been seriously disputed. And of course they are generously represented in the present volume.

Furthermore, William Herndon's painfully honest and invaluable source material (referred to 752 times in the first volume of Beveridge's Lincoln) will not be altered by an iota.

It is strange, perhaps, that Angle chooses Sandburg (who was momentarily taken in by the Ann Rutledge forgeries) to tell the moving story of Lincoln's first love. But any reader with a breath of poetry in his soul will understand Angle's reasons.

Democracy needs once again to measure itself against the tall shadow of the prairie President. And seldom has his stature been more movingly revealed.

treaty and (or) obliteration of the veto. Nor would such a magnanimous gesture convince the Poliburo of our good intentions.

Lauterbach brings fresh proof of the incontrovertible fact that we can easily get along with the Russian people. Getting along with a frightened, authoritarian, Communist hierarchy is another problem entirely.

THE QUARRY. By Mildred Walker. Harcourt, Brace. 407 pp. \$3. DOUR, bleak, beautiful, tragic, understated and completely believable is Mildred Walker's seventh and best novel—a three-generation story of Vermont quarrymen (1857-1914).

Lyman Converse from his ninth to his sixty-sixth year, followed an impulse only once. And he was whipped for giving his horse to the Union Army.

During the rest of his life he obeyed the dictates of a fate as unyielding as the stone he quarried, hard as the Puritanism of his dwindling strain.

Removed from college by his rock-ribbed, moralistic father, he is forced to operate the quarry he does not love, forgo the woman he adores, marry out of pity and finally close the quarry as an anachronism unprofitable in a world that no longer uses soapstone.

For contrast, a run-away slave boy, Ezekiel (Easy for short), grows up as a virtual brother of Lyman and finds happiness most of the way despite handicaps of race and relative poverty.

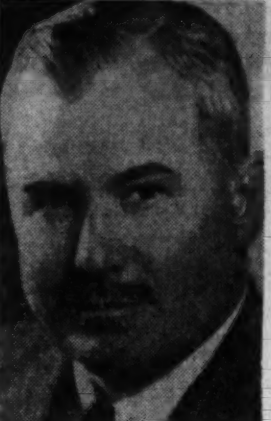
Mildred Walker is too fine an artist to openly dramatize a moral. She is telling with utmost realism and consummate simplicity what life was like during six decades in Vermont.

But she is also describing, I think, the spiritual and economic reasons for the decline of New England into a frustrated backwash of embittered neurotics. Puritism had its day and served its day. Nor should a modern world neglect the best of its virtues: honesty, frugality, civic consciousness, race tolerance, hard work and forbearance. But without the saving graces of humor, warmth, play, joy in the arts, humanism and even a touch of paganism, the culture of New England runs the grave danger of death by frostbite.

It is no accident that Ezekiel saves Lyman from suicide in his own flooded quarry as the story ends.



WALKER



F. VAN WYCK MASON

Baltimore author of historical novels and Major North adventure stories, will be one of the speakers at The Post's book and author luncheon February 25 at the Statler

Old Northwest Comes to Life In New Volume

Land of Promise. By Walter Havighurst. Macmillan. 284 pp. Walter Havighurst, English professor in Ohio's Miami University and author of five previous books including "The Long Ships Passing" (on the Great Lakes) and "The Upper Mississippi" for the River Series, has attempted to pack the whole story of the old Northwest Territory between the covers of this single book.

The approach is informal. Legends and folkways are given equal prominence with historical fact, just as men like Johnny Appleseed and Mike Fink have equal stature with the more familiar heroes.

Professor Havighurst writes of the ancient Menard Builders, of the remains of one of their cities at Cahokia, Ill., which covers 16 acres, of the Great Serpent Mound which stretches 1330 feet from head to tail. He writes of the pioneer naturalists.

La Salle is here, of course, and Count Frontenac, who wanted the area for the French. So is George Croghan, prince of the English packmen, who traded all the way from Harrisburg to Lake Erie and with whom Ben Franklin's son made his first trip into the West.

There is exciting reading on the Indian conspiracies, and the dramatic story of Alexander Henry, only man to survive the massacre at Michilimackinac, is told once again. George Rogers Clark and the British Col. Henry Hamilton, who was known by the Indians as the Hair-Buyer, fight for Fort Vincennes.

Then as the settlers move into the territory the focus shifts to keelboating, to the Ohio River cities, to the canals, the steamboats, and finally the railroads.

There is a rich harvest in "Land of Promise" for the casual reader who can hardly complain at the author's selection of material. Students may disagree, but a complete study would run to a score of volumes.

By C. B.

Vulgar Debut Almost Hides Grand Writer

End as a Man, by Calder Willingham (Vanguard, \$2.75).

For most readers this long first novel, which contains nearly all the four-letter words and the four-letter practices, too, will prove to be altogether too profane, vulgar and indecent.

The characters are boys in a southern military academy: Maurice (Sowbelly) Simmons, his roommate, Robert Marquales, Jojo de Paris, Pete Layne, Winterville, Hulitt, Leroy, Colton, Poley, McKee, Gatt, Wilson, Corger, academy officers, townsmen, relatives and sundry highly unrespectable girls.

Sometimes Brilliant

The writing in the first pages is stepped up to the level of savage caricature. The rest of the book is savage, crude, fierce realism. It is the story of boys on their own, going about the momentous job of growing into men.

Deprived of all softening, civilizing influences, they live a life of strict hours, unpalatable army meals, drills, vicious hazing, dull classes, sterile comradeships. A scruffy little town with bars and brothels is their only escape, and they make the most of it.

If you are unable to stomach a lot of this, you will still be obliged to acknowledge that some passages, especially the extraordinary scene at McKee's home and in his bedroom, are no less than brilliant. This young Southerner has all the makings of a grand writer. By A.P.

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Books Recommended for reading during LENT 1947

SELECTED BY...
DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
Minister Emeritus, The Riverside Church, New York City
WILL BE FOUND AT...

Pursell's



To choose twenty-five books as especially noteworthy for this year's Lenten reading requires an almost arbitrary use of what Emerson called "selective attention." The following list has many different type books and has a few books added, mostly Bibles. These books aid devotion... deal with practical personal needs... the world problems... and deep matters of Christian faith.

- A. WORLD-ZIPPER BIBLE**
—No. 231-z
Red letter with gilt edge. Complete Concordance. **\$3.00**
- B. WINSTON-INTERNATIONAL BIBLE**
—No. 632-x
Pocket size. Contains Maps and Calendar for daily Bible readings. Genuine leather, gold edges. **\$7.50**
- C. HARPER BIBLE**
—No. 2400-x
Clear, black easy-to-read type on India paper. Complete with references and helps. **\$10**
- D. SCOFIELD REFERENCE BIBLE**—No. 187
Oxford India paper, with Concordance. 6" x 9" size with Divinity Circuit. **\$16**

- 1. HOW TO READ THE BIBLE**
By Edgar J. Goodspeed
An excellent guide for those who know the Bible's popular passages but not the Book as a whole. **\$2.50**
- 2. DISCERNING THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES**
By Reinhold Niebuhr
An important contribution to our understanding of the human problem in our present era. **\$2.50**
- 3. TOGETHER, A SYMPOSIUM**
Edited by Glenn Clark
Such men as Rufus Jones, E. Stanley Jones, Glenn Clark and others here share with us their strong convictions about these faiths and experiences which alone can sustain personality and save society. **\$1.00**

- E. CHRISTIAN PERFECTION**
By Francois Fenelon, recommended by Presiding Bishop of Episcopal Church. Edited and prefaced by C. F. Whiston. **\$1.75**
- 4. CHRISTIAN ETHICS AND SOCIAL POLICY**
By John C. Bennett
All thoughtful people, concerned about the social application of Christian ethical principles, should read this book. **\$2.00**

- 15. PRAYER, THE MIGHTIEST FORCE IN THE WORLD**
By Frank Laubach
A little book with a big message from one who has effectively practiced what he preaches. **\$1.25**
- 16. WHOSE LEAF SHALL NOT WITHER**
By James M. Lichtner
Worthwhile sermons about Christian truths, rooted in which makes life healthy and fruitful. **\$1.50**

- 5. ON FINAL GROUND**
By Harold A. Bosley
Excellent sermons, discussing the gravest spiritual problems of our age. **\$2.00**
- 6. BY UNKNOWN WAYS**
By W. G. Branch
A simple little book, but it might save someone's life this Lenten season; it deals with the ministry of Christian faith to handicapped, frustrated, fettered people. **\$1.50**

- 17. PEACE OF MIND**
By Joshua L. Liebman
A best-seller, an excellent statement of psychological principles in relation to a religious faith and emotional health, written by a Jewish rabbi and needed by Christians. **\$2.50**

- 7. BEST SERMONS**
Edited by G. Paul Butler
The 1946 edition of Dr. Paul Butler's series of carefully selected sermons from fifty-two different preachers. **\$2.75**
- 8. THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD**
By Henry Sloane Coffin
A source book for all who lead services of public worship, its material admirably presented. **\$2.00**

- 18. TRUTHS MEN LIVE BY**
By John A. O'Brien
A book by a Roman Catholic about fundamental Christian convictions, concerning which a Protestant, as well as the Catholic, can say, Nihil Obstat. **\$2.75**
- 19. MAN AND SOCIETY IN THE NEW TESTAMENT**
By Ernest F. Scott
An interesting contribution from one of our foremost New Testament scholars to our thought about the central message of the Christian Scriptures. **\$2.75**

- 9. HUMAN DESTINY**
By Lecomte du Nouy
An eminent scientist defends theism—a serious treatise for those prepared to deal with profound as well as inspiring thought. **\$3.50**
- 10. THE MODERN PARENT & THE TEACHING CHURCH**
By Wesner Fallaw
A thoughtful, constructive book for all who are concerned about the deplorable incompetence of our religious education of children in family and church. **\$2.50**

- 20. THE SPIRITUAL GOSPEL**
By W. A. Smart
An inspiring introduction to the understanding of the Fourth Gospel. **\$1.00**
- 21. NOW TO LIVE**
By Ralph W. Sockman
A volume of stimulating sermons by one of the country's most inspiring preachers. **\$2.00**

- 11. THE PRACTICE OF RELIGION**
By Frederick C. Grant
An able and helpful statement about the meaning and practical operation of religion in daily life. **\$3.25**
- 12. THE GOD WE WORSHIP**
By Roger Haselton
A thoughtful presentation of genuine worship based on strong and reasonable faith in the available reality of God. **\$2.00**

- 22. HERALDS OF GOD**
By James S. Stewart
A book about preaching—excellent Lenten reading for all preachers. **\$2.50**
- 23. FOUNDATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION**
By Elton Trueblood
A significant statement by a leading Quaker which follows up his previously widely-read book, THE PRECIPITATION OF MODERN MAN. **\$1.00**

- 13. THE ETERNAL GOSPEL**
By Gerald Heard
A serious argument from an author who is always provocative whether one agrees with him or not. **\$2.00**
- 14. CHRIST THE LORD**
By John Knox
This important sequel to the author's previous book, THE MAN CHRIST JESUS, presents persuasively the meaning of Jesus in the early church. **\$1.75**

- 24. FOUNDATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION**
By Elton Trueblood
A significant statement by a leading Quaker which follows up his previously widely-read book, THE PRECIPITATION OF MODERN MAN. **\$1.00**

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS IN PICTURES



'CRASHED' FLIERS CAMP—Army personnel whose plane "crashed" in the Alaskan snows make camp to await "rescue" by members of the 10th Air Sea Rescue Squadron on maneuvers. A slow-burning fire sends smoke signals aloft to aid plane and helicopter search.



REFUGEE'S DILEMMA—Alison Bryant, 2, hardly knows which toys to take with her as she, her brother, Peter, 10, and their mother prepare to leave Jerusalem under British Army orders evacuating women and children from the Holy Land. Her father, a utilities official, has lived in Palestine for 12 years and has no home in England.



DUCKS HEMMED IN—Ducks in Branch Brook park, Newark, N. J., don't have nearly as much freedom as they did before the cold snap encroached on their pond.



PARKA GIRL—Maxine Branham, (above) chief hostess for Alaska Airlines, was an entrant in the contest to decide the queen of the Anchorage, Fur, Rendezvous.



DOG TEAM BRINGS OUT 'VICTIM'—Members of the 10th Air Sea Rescue Squadron, with a "crash victim" on the sled, start by dog team for an area where a helicopter can alight. Maneuvers were carried out in sub-zero Alaskan weather.



SWIMMER—Comedienne Martha Raye displays a two-piece swimming suit on the edge of a Florida pool.



LESSON IN HOCKEY—Rovers Nick Mickowski, Freddie Shero and Mickey Mackintosh (left to right) explain hockey tactics to a fellow resident of Winnipeg, Man., Donna Giescoe, 19, who was making her New York debut as a violinist. In the rear is Cal Gardner of the New York Rangers.



IN HOGAN'S ALLEY—Toffee, a Manx cat owned by Mrs. Mary Steele, peers around a corner of "Hogan's Alley" to size up his chances in a Los Angeles cat show.



SETS MARK—James (Sonny) Fraser, (above) long-hitting amateur golfer from Atlantic City, recently set a course record of 62 over the par 72 Atlantic Country Club layout.



GLASS BACKSTOP GETS TEST—While Bob Joyce of the San Francisco Seals holds a baseball behind a section of new-type glass, Del Young swings a bat against it in a test to see if it is suitable for batters' cage and backstop. Glass withstood the blow.



PRESIDENTIAL GUARDS—Members of the Republican Guard peer into the box of France's President Vincent Auriol as latter attends a performance in the Paris Opera House.



BLOCK ON ANCIENT ROAD—Royal Irish Fusiliers block traffic on the road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem in a search of vehicles for members of the Jewish underground.



FAMOUS EAGLE—Lois Jean McCallough admires a stuffed American eagle in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, which custodians believe was the model for the eagle on U. S. currency. It belonged to Charles Willson Peale, artist.



VIENNESE SCRAMBLE FOR COAL—Women and young boys scramble for bits of coal on a street in Vienna, seeking relief from the severe weather which caused great suffering.